



IRAQ CRISIS

A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

DISSERTATION

Submitted in partial fulfillment for the
Award of the Degree of

**Master of
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BY

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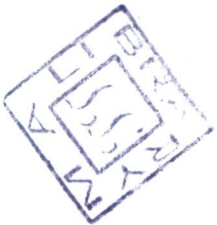
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My
Parents
and
Uncle**

**Who have always been sources of
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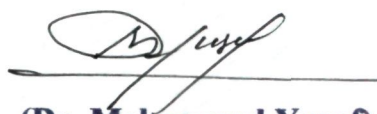
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Miss. NAGHMA JAVED**, has completed her dissertation entitled “**Iraq Crisis: An Annotated Bibliography**”, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Library and Information Science (2003-2004)**. She has conducted the work under my supervision and guidance.


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Naghma Javed .
(NAGHMA JAVED)

INTRODUCTION TO BIBLIOGRAPHY

0. AIM AND SCOPE

The Present work in the form of an annotated bibliography is the result of a continuous and constant attempt of searching all significant literature available on Gulf war. Although bibliography is selective in nature, an attempt has been made to cover all aspects of the topic.

Throughout the course of military history there are no two wars which were fought in the similar manner. Therefore, the war in Iraq 2003, though widely turned as 'Gulf war II' is different from the original operation 'Desert Storm of 1991'. The war under study, though captioned by America as 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' is an attempt to achieve the hidden objective of operation 'Desert Storm 1991' i.e. to eliminate Saddam, to cripple Iraq's liquid gold (oil resources) as well as to create and develop fear psychosis amongst other nations of the Gulf Region because US of America wants to establish herself as an increasingly unilateralist super power so that her wish be respected by all other nations failing which they would face doom.

The present work is an analysis of America's war against Iraq 2003 in all its dimensions. This war is unique in more than one way in the post world war era. Its outcomes will not only affect the conflicting parties but the whole world and the UN too. The bibliography is divided into three parts:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Part one | - Deals with the description of the work. |
| Part two | - is the main part consisted of an annotated list of 202 articles on the subject |
| Part three | - deals with the author and title index. |

1. METHODOLOGY

To collect material on the subject, primary sources which included periodical articles, editorials in daily newspapers, secondary sources such as Indian Press India, Index India, Guide to Periodical literature etc. were consulted approach.

The titles of the periodicals used for compiling bibliography are given in the form of a list in the last portion.

Most of the information was originally published in journals and is not easily accessible to many users. Although there is enough published literature available on Gulf war II still the topic is new in its nature.

2. STANDARD FOLLOWED

Care has been taken strictly follow the rules and practices of the Indian Standards for Bibliographical References (IS: 2381 -1963) for each entry of the bibliography. Thus it gives a uniformity for the bibliographical reference through out the selected bibliography and classified catalogue code (CCC) of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan have followed for choice and rendering of authors and criterion. In some cases where ISI don't give any guidance I have taken appropriate decision on my own.

3. SUBJECT HEADINGS

Attempt has been made to give co-extensive subject heading as much as possible. It will facilitate readers to find out desired article(s) from this bibliography.

An humble effort has been made to follow 'postulates' and 'principles' as suggested by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in the formulation of subject heading, these are arranged strictly by the principles of alphabetical

sequence. The general pattern of subject headings used in the bibliography is as follows:

4. ARRANGEMENT

An entry is preceded by subject heading in capitals. The entry begins with Entry Element (e.g. surname) of the author in capitals, followed by the secondary element (i.e. forename) in parenthesis and then the title of the article, which is followed by the title of the periodical, its volume, issue number, year, month, date of publication after which, are given on the pages in inclusive notation of the articles. The each entry is then followed by an informative abstract of the article.

The items of bibliographical reference for each entry of periodical are arranged as follows:

- (a) Name(s) of Author(s)
- (b) Full stop (.)
- (c) Title of contribution including subtitle, if any
- (d) Title of the periodical
- (e) Full stop (.)
- (f) Volume number
- (g) Coma (,)
- (h) Issue Number
- (i) Semi colon (;)
- (j) Year of publication
- (k) Coma (,)
- (l) Month
- (m) Coma (,)
- (n) Date of publication
- (o) Semi colon (;)
- (p) Inclusive pages of article

SPECIMEN ENTRY

BROOKE (Rubert). Long road to Baghdad. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 72; 2003, Mar, 26; 12.

EXPLANATION

This article is taken from **Hindustan Times** which is titled '**Long road to Baghdad**' written by **Rubert Brooke** in the 79th volume of the issue numbers 72 of the year 2003 on the page 12.

5. ABSTRACT

The entries in bibliography contain abstracts giving the essential information about the articles documented. I have given information abstract, after searching the literature, entries were recorded 7 x 5" card size.

6. INDEX

The Index part contains author and title index. The indexes have been arranged letter by letter. It is hoped that they will be found very useful in consultation of the bibliography.

PART-ONE

INTRODUCTION

IRAQ CRISIS

HISTORY OF IRAQ

The World's first known civilization developed along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in modern Iraq. The ancient Greeks called it Mesopotamia (between rivers) because it lay between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

Mesopotamia was the cradle of the ancient summerian civilization. In the 7th century A. D., the Arabs conquered the vast area and in 750 A.D. Abbasids established their power in Baghdad. Since 1258 A. D. Mongols controlled the area till the 16th century when the Ottoman Turks acquired political authority. It lasted till the second decades of the 20th century.

In the 19th century, the Persian Gulf became a British colony. After the start of the I World War, the British occupied Basra (22.11.1914) and Baghdad on 11.03.1917 and Mosul on 07.11.1918. The British control was legalised in 1920.

Iraq was created as a new Arab state after I World War settlement. After the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, the Allied powers, in their meeting at San Reno in April 1920, assigned the mandate of Iraq to Britain. Britain created monarchy in Iraq in 1921 and installed Faisal, S/ O Sharif Hussain of Mecca, as the king of Iraq.

The main Iraq port of Basra is nearly 140 miles away from Persian Gulf up the Shatt-al-Arab, the only mainline link for Iraq. Umm Qasr, the Iraq Naval Base on the border with Kuwait, can only be reached by sea. The approach to fair peninsula and the entrance to Shatt-al-Arab is dominated by Iranian artillery and the naval posts on and around Abadan Island. Due to strategic depth, Iraq can be made target by Israeli air craft and US bases in the region.

At present, Iraq is surrounded by its neighbouring countries and the present status of Iraq is surrounded by Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon,

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and having an area of **434, 920** sq. km (167,970 sq. miles) with a coast line of metre **58** km (36 miles). Its population was over **2** crores. The combination of the Iraqi population is as follows:

Arab	–	75 to 80 %
Kurdish	–	15 to 20 %
Assyrians, Turkomans and others	–	5 %

The languages spoken are Arabic, Kurdish, Assyrians and Armenian. The literacy rate is about 55 %. While 97 % of the total population practices Islam, the balance 3 % are Christians and others. Iraq is a member of the UNs, the Arab league, OPEC and other International organisations.

REASONS FOR IRAQ CRISES

Iraq is the prosperous country in terms of resources particularly oil. Therefore, a number of countries in different periods tried their best to occupy/ capture/ dominate in this reason so that they may exploit their resources for their own interest. The Iraq crises in general in the forms of war either war with Iran or war with Kuwait supported by America and allied. Particularly, Iraq crisis which occurred in the form of a mini war with American forces and its allied on inspection of nuclear weapons which are harmful in the eyes of Americans. Now, the crises came into existence on account of several crisis. Such as Economical, Political, Psychological, Geographical:

Iraq is the only OPEC country whose oil exports cannot reach the outside world without crossing foreign territory (Syria, Lebanon, Turkey). Iraq's prosperity depends on oil exports for which it has to depend on the cooperation of its neighbours.

Till 1796, the exploration of new oil fields in Iraq was minimal. In 1978, CIA of America estimated that Iraq oil reserves were 36 billion barrels. According to British estimates, the Iraq oil potential were 95 billion barrel. Daily production of oil in Iraq in 1978 was 2.9 million barrels per day.

Crude oil accounted for 97 to 98 % of all Iraqi exports. Its imports include machinery, finished goods and food. In 1988, the GDP of Iraq was 34 billion US Dollars with a per capita income of \$ 1950. The industrial base of Iraq comprises of steel, petrochemical, cement and oil refineries. Inflation rate before the II Gulf war was 40 % per annum.

The location of the Gulf as the oldest trade route is of prime importance because it is a meeting ground of the three continents; Asia, Europe and Africa. Iraq is the most dominant nation of the Gulf region

Introduction

having immense oil reserve and, therefore, a bone of contention of Global importance. The result of the operation Desert Storm 1991 and the Gulf war II (2003) clearly establishes that the natural resources of a country which are of utmost importance for national security and prosperity become a source of devastation if the concerned country does not possess sufficient military might to counter the ambitions of adversary.

America propagated that she wants to save humanity from the WMD of Iraq. The UN arms inspectors had clearly said that Iraq did not possess such weapons. During the war, Iraq did not use any such weapons against the aggressors. Even after capturing Baghdad, Americans did not find any trace of such weapons. It has exposed America and its allies that they tried to mislead the world only to wage a war for American hegemony.

The Iraq crisis is also the result of ego of Saddam Hussein. The role of Saddam Hussein was not democratic not rule the country but to ruled as a dictator. In fact, Saddam Hussein was a man of expectations. Therefore, country has so suffer a great laws of these war either the vested interest of Saddam Hussein or the American and their friends. No doubt, the Iraq crisis still going on though Saddam Out but Americans are not ready to leave the Iraq for their personal benefits.

The present Baathist regime came to power in 1968 after a military coup, led by Ahmed Hasan al-Bakr, and a group of civilians, depend on the military. In June 1973, Nasim Kazzar, the chief of Iraqi security force attempted on abortive coup in which the Defence Minister was killed and the Minister of Interior wounded. His accomplices were executed and the internal security forces substantially purged and reorganised. Between 1968 and 1977, Iraq's potential power was under cut by its evident lack of economic, military and political capability.

ROLE OF UNITED NATION

The purposes of the UNO, according to Article 1 of the UN charter, included

- (i) “To maintain International peace and security”
 - (ii) “To develop friendly relations among nations”
 - (iii) “To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character”.
 - (iv) And, “in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedom for all”.
1. **28th September, 1980** – The UN Security Council called to end war. Iraq agreed to observe cease-fire but Iran refused to do so.
 2. **November, 1980** – UN Secretary General sent Olof Palm as special envoy to bring an end to war and recommended agreement on certain principles.
 3. **July, 1982** – The UN Security Council passed a resolution calling for immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of all forces to internationally recognised borders. Iraq accepted it but Iran refused and attacked Basra.
 4. **Use of Chemical Weapons** – The matter regarding use of chemical weapons by Iraq in the war was enquired by a committee set up by UN and it confirmed the charge. UN Security Council asked Iraq to follow the provisions of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which prohibited the use of such weapons.
 5. **March, 1992** – Iran Iraq war ended after USA attacked Iraq.

There is no doubt that the American decision to proceed with the war without a UN mandate is a sad reflection on the functioning of the system of collective security as enshrined in the charter of the UN. It was believed that the UN, unlike its predecessor, would make it unnecessary for individual states

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to resort to use of force on their own, except in case of self defence. It is however, well to remember that the system of collective security predicated on consensus among the five permanent members.

When America's war in the Gulf is done, the UN Security Council will be expected to take stock of the world body. The scrutiny is unlikely to be an easy or uni-demesional affair, considering that George W. Bush's decision has left that International scene deeply divided on basic issues such when to make war in order to make the world a safer place, and under whose direction. Without doubt, any assessment will be guided by how quickly the fighting in Iraq will end, and whether the operation has major spillover effects, causing turbelence in the International terrain.

The UN was created in the shadow of the atomic age. Fundamentally it was meant to keep the world from blowing up to prevent conflict and to stop conflict from spreading. These objectives remain valid, especially when war has occurred, led by the world's most powerful nation that preferred going it alone to co-operative efforts. If it leads to unpredictable twists, the principal players in the system will need to put their heads together once again, regardless of their respective positions before the outbreak of the fighting. The structures and rules of the UN system did help to keep the peace for a reasonable length of time.

The UN and other relief agencies criticised the way food was being distributed under US and British forces supervision in Southern Iraq in which strong Iraqis grabbed food at the expense of the weak.

The primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security was entrusted to the UN 'Security Council'. But in the case of Gulf war II, the UN completely failed. It was for the first time that the security council was openly challenged by two permanent members, the US and United Kingdom completely ignoring the world opinion, by passing all international laws and without getting the approval of the UN Security Council, US, alongwith Britain and some other allies, attacked Iraq.

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The report of a UN-affiliated human rights organization made it clear that the US and its allies were guilty of 'the supreme international crime' an unlawful act of aggression against a Sovereign country".

A legal report prepared by the centre for Economic and Social Rights (CESR), a human rights organization affiliated to the UN, termed the war as "Unequivocally illegal under the UN charter and international law". The UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, remarked, barely a week before the US decided to attack Iraq: "If the US and others were to go outside the council and take military action, it could not be in conformity with the charter".

But inspite of all the provisions of International Law, UN charter and world opinion, the US attacked Iraq and the UN completely failed in its primary objective of maintaining international peace and security.

The US wanted a resolution to be passed by the UN Security Council for its war against Iraq. But when it found that its resolution will either be vetoed or will not get sufficient number of votes, The postponed debate on the said issue and thus bypassed UN towage war against Iraq. It may be seen as an attempt to give the UN a decent burial because its implications will be of far reaching consequence.

ROLE OF UNITED STATES

After gaining Independence in 1776, American followed a policy of 'isolation' which was first advocated by President Washington in his famous farewell address. Psychologically the Americans were inclined towards a policy of neutralism and non-alignment. Therefore, the American govt tried to promote maximum economic development in lieu of political glory and power.

Munro Doctrine – The American President Munro, in a message to the American Congress in 1823, warned the European powers against any attempt to extend their power in the Western Hemisphere i.e. South America and the Pacific. President Munro also declared that America had neither intervened nor will intervene in wars in Europe. The policy of non-intervention was further strengthened in 1895 and by President Roosevelt in 1904: For about a century, America continued to base the foreign policy on this doctrine which is known a "Munro Doctrine".

Basic Principles of US Foreign Policy in West Asia

1. Preservation of Integrity and Security
2. Containment of Communism
3. International Peace
4. Anti-Imperialism
5. Support to the Principle of self-determination
6. Support for UN Organisation.

The US advised the UN to pull its weapons inspectors out of Iraq. The advice followed an ultimatum for US President George W. Bush that the world body had just one more day to okay a resolution sanctioning the use of force to rid Iraq of suspected WMD.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Chief Mohd. E. I. Bardei told the agency's board of governors, "Late last night, I was advised



BLAIR AND BUSH

Introduction

by the US govt to pull out our inspectors from Baghdad. Similar advice has been given to UN -Movic". (a UN agency looking for WMD). He also informed UN Security-General Kofi Annan.

Bush's deadline followed a Sunday summit with Britain, Spain and Portugal on an Atlantic Island in the Azores. Bush said he will push to revamp the UN if the Security Council fails within 24 hours to approve a resolution paving the way for war on Iraq. Thus, Bush appointed himself as the guardian of the world.

REACTION OF USA

- This is a decapitation attack.
- We'll accept nothing but victory.
- This will not be a half measure.
- Innocents will not be harmed

The purpose of US attack was to shatter Iraqis military command and control and kill Saddam and win the war early.

IRAN IRAQ WAR

1. **June, 1975** – On 13th June, 1975, a reconciliation treaty was signed between Iran and Iraq.
2. **February, 1979** – An Islamic Revolution took place in Iran and Khoemini emerged as leader of Iran. Khoemini wanted to pull down Saddam Hussain, President of Iraq and Iraq wanted to bring down Khoemini regime by inflicting a military defeat on Iran.
3. **October, 1979** – Saddam broke relations with Iran's Islamic regime and challenged the authority of Ayotollah and declared the Irani revolution as Un-Islamic. Saddam emerged stronger on the economic and diplomatic fronts and stockpiled a wide range of weapons.

Introduction

Iraq made three demands -

- (i) Abrogation of treaty of 1975 and restoration to Iraq of its previous rights.
- (ii) Evacuation of Abu Musa and Thum Islands in the strait of Hormuz which were under Iranian occupied since 1971, and
- (iii) Autonomy to the Baluchis, Kurds and Arabs in Iran.

Iran turned down these demands. The two govts. expelled each others' ambassadors. The Iraqi attacked Iran and Khoemini declared Saddam Hussain as enemy of Islam and Muslims. On 16th April, 1980, Iran formed Revolutionary Islamic Army for the liberation of Iraq. During the next few weeks the fighting got escalated. On 24th September, 1980, Iraq offered to end the war on certain conditions which were rejected by Iran.

THE GULF WAR 1990 - 91

On 2nd August, 1990, the Iraqi army, under orders of President Saddam attacked its small neighbour Kuwait and established its control within two hours. The Kuwaiti ruler left the country and took refuge in Saudi Arabia. A week after invasion, Iraq annexed Kuwait and declared that the existence of Kuwait as an independent state had come to an end and on 28th August, 1990, Iraq declared Kuwait as its 19th Province.

The UN Security Council unanimously resolved that Kuwait's annexation was illegal and Iraq was asked to change its decision. The Security Council by its resolution 660, asked Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. On 6th August 1990, the Security Council passed the resolution of economic sanctions against Iraq. Iraq put three conditions for its withdrawal.

- (i) Israel should vacate occupied Arab territories.
- (ii) The US and other foreign troops should be withdrawn from the Gulf.
- (iii) Economic sanctions against Iraq should be lifted.

On 29th November, 1990, the Security Council that if Iraq did not withdraw from Kuwait by 15th January 1991, 'all necessary measures' may be taken against Iraq. On 22nd December, 1990, Iraq said that it would not end its occupation and if attacked, he would use chemical weapons.

After the expiry of the deadline of the Security Council, on 15th January, 1991, The Gulf-war began with the air attack by multi-nations forces led by the US on 17th January 1991. President Bush warned Iraq that if it did not withdraw from Kuwait by 23rd February 1991, he used grim ground battle. On 26th February 1991, both parties agreed to release POWs. On 20th September 1991, America and Kuwait signed a 10 years defence pact opened the way for basing US ships and aircraft's in Kuwait. In the Gulf-war, the America interests were strategic and global. It was proved that there is only one super power in the world. America's main aim to fight Gulf-war was to have its control over the oil of this region.

GULF WAR 2003

The Gulf war II is termed as Desert Storm Part II. It was different from Gulf war I because the objectives of war had changed and that the gap between American and Iraqi military capability and technology had widened. Since the American politico – military objectives this time to was liberate Iraq, Americans hoped that the war will be short and crippled Iraqi army will not put up much resistance. American Commanders hoped to compel a quick Iraqi defeat because of their superlative technology and because Iraq's had been weakened considerable by UN-sanctioned disarmament. The Gulf war II was aimed to achieve the hidden objectives of Desert Storm of 1991 which remain unachieved at that time. The objective of Kuwait liberation from Iraq was achieved but US could not achieve leadership charge in Baghdad and monopolise Iraq's oil resources.

The main American objective of Gulf war II was to get hold of Saddam Husain, dead or alive and to capture the oil resources of Iraq. President Bush clearly warned Syria, Iran and North Korea to take lessons from Iraq. By warning these three nations, America warned the whole world that it will follow famous 'Bush Doctrine' propounded after terrorist attack on the World Trade Centre on September 11. The Doctrine states that, "If you are not with us, you are against us", and accordingly you will pay for it.

Iraq moved on to a war footing on Sunday, believing that there was no chance of staving off a US-led attack.

The Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq divided the country into four military districts. Saddam's younger son was made incharge of Baghdad and Saddam's hometown Tikrit, as Deputy Commander-in-chief of the Iraqi armed forces, incharge of the elite Republican Guard Corps.

Saddam's cousin Ali Hassan al-Majid took charge of the strategic Southern sector, including Basra. Ali Hasan had earned the nickname "Chemical Ali" for his role in gassing rebellious Kurds.

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Izzat Ibrahim was to Command the northern region which included major oil fields. Mizban Khadr Hadi, was to control the central Euphrates area which included Shia Muslims holy sites in Karbala and Najaf.

Saddam will retain sole control over the use of surface to surface missiles and aviation resources.

A DUEL of missiles and words began the second US-Iraq war on **March 20, 2003, 06:05 a. m.** The US began its military attack on Iraq very early on Thursday morning with an attempt to kill President Saddam Husain and other Iraqi leaders – 40 Cruise missiles and bombs launched from ships by a bunker buster bomb dropped by a F-117 stealth plane.

At 03:57 p. m. local time (06:57 p. m. IST), US and Iraq had their first combat engagement on land – south of Iraq – Kuwait border.

08:35 a. m. This morning attempt failed when Saddam made a live television address three hours after the attack and said, “The Criminal little Bush has committed a crime against humanity”.

10:30 a. m. – six hours after the US strike, Iraq responded by firing Scud missiles into Northern Kuwait, 06:15 a. m. 30 minutes after the first US strike, Bush declared on TV, “ --- we will accept no outcome but victory”.

07:30 p. m. there were reports that Iraq had set fire to some of its own oil wells.

The US war plan included Air strikes, Base building, attack on Tikrit and Baghdad and ultimately capture Baghdad.

21st March 2003 - Two ministerial offices damaged and Saddam's main Palace attacked.

- US troops 150 km inside Iraq.
- 30 oil wells on fire around Basra.
- Few Peninsula and Umm Qasr, and oil shopping terminal captured.

22nd March 2003 - US convoy ambushed by Iraqi troops near Nasiriya; US condemns showing POWs on Iraqi TV. Seven United Kingdom crew dead in

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mid-air collision of helicopters. Iraq says 207 people killed in overright raids on Baghdad. An Australian journalist reported killed near Khormal; 3 journalists with ITN network reported missing. US troops secure Nasiriya; coalition forces take over two key crossing of the Euphrates river.

1st April 2003 -

- Two US divisions reached the city outskirts, closing in from the south-east, south-west.
- Volunteers from Egypt, Jordan, Sudan battled US Marines at Baghdad's gates.
- 'Makeshift morgue' found in abandoned Iraqi base at Zubayr in the south.

5th April 2003 - There was complete breakdown of law and order in Baghdad. Looters walked in and out govt building, carting away computers, furniture, even decorative plastic flowers. A man beat a huge picture of Saddam with a shoe. In Basra, a vengeful mob lynched a suspected Fedayeen fighter. US official John Bolton said in war should be a lesson to all regimes chasing WMDs.

6th April 2003 -

- US says it has forces in Tikrit and has faced no resistance.
- People of Baghdad protest in city centre the lack of water and power.
- "Six or seven" missing US troops found alive no road between Baghdad and Tikrit.
- US says it has DNA of Saddam Hussein and will use it to verify whether he is dead or live.

Till the leaders of Iraqi hide themselves including Saddam, America and its allied capturing Baghdad that war is over and its efforts was over then make committee of people that decided the over all conditions.

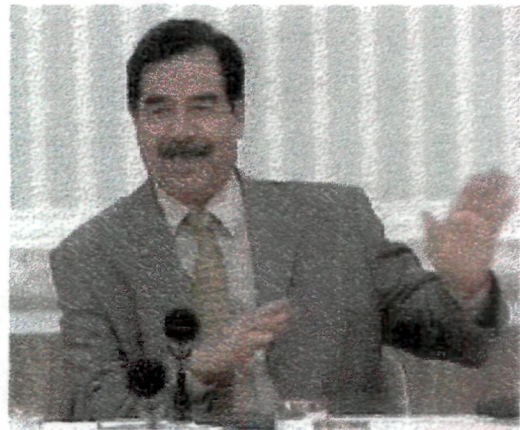
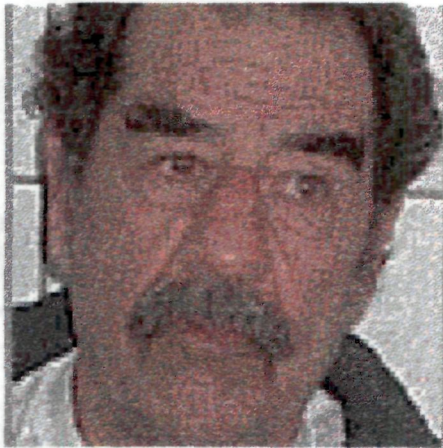
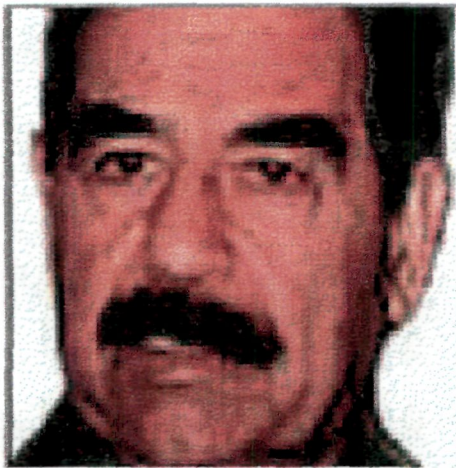
ROLE OF SADDAM HUSSEIN

Before Saddam's birth his father had died, He was brought up by his maternal Kairallah Msallat till he was three. Due to his step father's treatment, he fled home when he was 8 years. At the age of 19 years in 1956, he participated in a failed coup against **King Faisal II**, the monarch of Iraq. Three years later, he again tried to overthrow Prime Minister Abdul Karim Qasim but again failed. He was injured, escaped to Syria and then reached Egypt. With the help of CIA, he returned to Iraq in February, 1963. Saddam obtained a law degree from Cairo University and married his first cousin Sajida Khair. The Baath Party's rule was overthrown in November, 1963 but they returned to power in July, 1968.

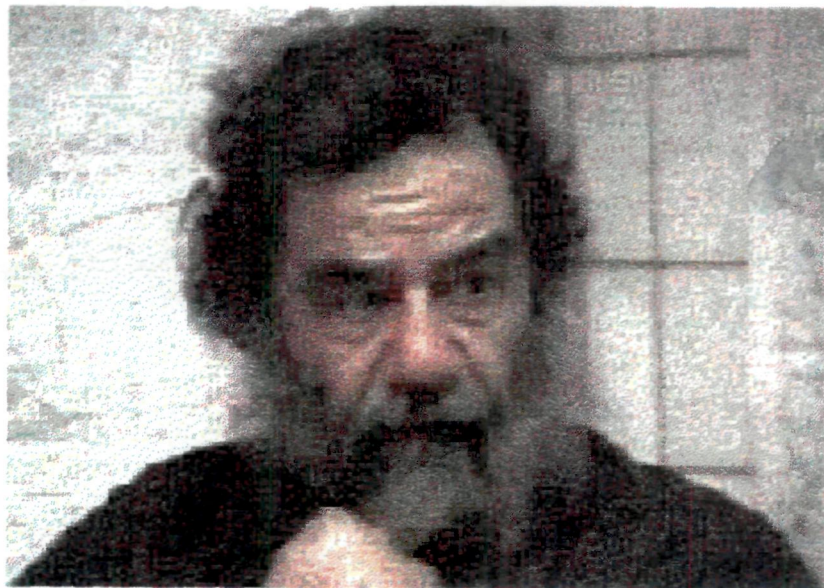
In July 1979, President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr stepped down on health reasons and Saddam Husain was elected in his place. Saddam Husain was only 41 years old when he became President in 1979. After becoming President, Saddam ordered regular Cabinet meetings which were new held in 11 years. Salaries of civil and military servants were increased and 725 Kurds and Shia prisoners were released within week, he suspended publication of communist party's newspaper and removed all communists from the cabinet. 22 party organisers were similarly executed.

After detection of a conspiracy, Saddam ordered imprisonment of a large number of suspects and execution of traitors. Saddam and his Revolutionary command council RCC witnessed the executions carried out in public in Baghdad on 08, August 1979.

He condemned the Camp David Agreement signed between Egypt and Israel mediated by America. He was the first modern Iraqi leader who wanted to restore the long day power of ancient Mesopotamia. He and members of his RCC lived in isolation and did not try to improve their foreign relations.



When Saddam was a Dictator



Saddam, at the time of his arrest.

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In September 1980, Saddam Started a war against Iran to recover control of shatt-al-Arab waterway. When, in the summer of 1982, Iranian forces were advancing upon Basra, the US decided to save Iraq from defeat and Iraq became a US ally. The US supported and armed Saddam, helped how make chemical weapons and encouraged his disgraceful war on Iran.

Saddam's problems with America began after he triumphed over Khomeini in 1989. The US had provided him with logistical and financial support. But it dropped him the moment the war was over. Saddam became convinced that US was conspiring with Kuwait to overthrown him. Saddam invaded Kuwait in 1990. It was **Gulf war I**. It consisted of a six week aerial bombing and a 100 hours ground campaign to get the Iraqi invaders out of Kuwait. But Gulf war I did not eliminate Saddam.

After the Gulf war I, **President George Bush** discovered how far Saddam had gone to developing the bomb. But Saddam was new able to enrich Uranium for weapon purposes. His uranium enrichment centre was destroyed in 1991. Saddam made his elder son-in-law Hussein Kamil in charge of the nuclear weapon programme. The Saddam's elder son Uday was so jealous that Kamil defeated to Jordan, forced to return to Iraq and was eventually executed. Uday and Quasy, the two sons of Saddam, joined him and was given very important positions.

Saddam's regime was eliminated in **Gulf war II** in 2003. Saddam and his sons escaped. But later on, both the sons were killed by Americans. Saddam escaped for many months and ultimately arrested by the Americans and is said to be in the custody of Americans.

ROLE OF MEDIA

Present is the age of advertisement/ publicity. In fact, media play very important role in publishing the various aspect in which there are interested. In fact, the purpose of media is highlight the truth in the society but it has also been observed that media is not doing its duty honesty due to Political, Economical, Psychological pressure etc.

The role of media in Gulf war II was not so good as expected by the people in the opinion of some leaders that media supported perception of American and its allies. They highlighted exclusively only those items which favour to them and suppress those events which creates harmful to them.

“When war is declared, Truth is the first Casualty”.

Arthur Ponsonby

“No, it provides selective, not complete coverage”, said Jayanth Kodkani, Editor, The Times of India.

A two dimensional picture was provided by the media. On one side, the reporters, representing Pentagon, were cheerleading the US troops by putting on sand-storm-hit faces to give an “assessment of the scale of destruction”. These reporters were also giving an idea of “precision” bombing. Commanders were shown saying “we are on schedule”. Anti-aircraft fire lighting up the sky, giggling children in some remote Iraqi border village peering through a pair of binoculars held out by a smiling US soldier, a hospital room showing Iraqi civilians talking something incomprehensible war shown on TV.

The biggest influence on much of the media coverage has come from the satellite news channel AL-JAZEERA. Many govt, aware that Al Jazeera is considered by Arab audiences to be credible, allowed their own stations to run Jazeera footage of the war to demonstrate their own anti war credentials.

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Thus, the two streams of information talked about the “American Advance towards Liberalisation” and the Iraqi resistance but they did not cover briefings by military commanders and did not given details of weaponry.

Actually, this war did not permit full or real picture because the coverage was vulnerable to regional interests and restrictions hampered free, unbiased reporting. Though; war reporting cannot be totally objective but it can surely be humanist.

There are three reasons why we know so little. First, most of the correspondents worked under restrictions, either under the control of the Iraqi regime or working with the coalition forces. So, they cannot report all that they know.

Secondly, reporters cannot be everywhere. If they are told lies by the officers, then their stories will be wrong.

Thirdly media in general and TV in particular has to tell a story through images, even if what can be seen is only a small part of what is going on. The image becomes more important than the context. We lose perspective and get no real analysis. According to the former BBC foreign correspondent Martin Bell, modern television “shows more than it knows”.

The British govt started a campaign to counter negative coverage in the Arab media. The battle for Iraq, and for the hearts and minds of Arabs, was not being played out just on the vast Iraqi desert but also in an unprecedented fashion in living rooms, restaurants and workplaces across the Muslim world. As images of civilian casualties and Iraqi resistance filled their TV screens, support for Iraq and animosity toward the US grew among Arabs. In this area, the Iraqis seemed to be winning. Shibly Talhami, A Middle East expert at the University of Maryland said “--- The public relations war may be lost for the US”.

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Some mainline govt owned newspapers like Al-Ahram in Egypt and two of the privately owned international Arabic papers based in London, Al Hayat and Asharq Al-Awsat, reported the war in neutral language.

In short, in my point of view the role of media in Gulf war II was supportive to America and its allies.

IMPACT OF WAR

“Nothing should be left to an invaded people except their eyes for weeping”.

Otto Von Bismarck.

More than a million Iraqi have died as a result of the post 1991 sanctions alone. Nearly one-half are children.

According to UNICEF, a quarter of Iraqi children remain chronically malnourished Diseases which were eradicated are returning with a vengeance. A UN agency reports estimates that this war will generate 600,000 refugees, Estimates of likely civilian deaths vary from the low ten of thousands to as much as **500,000** clouds of thick smoke hung over Baghdad on **23rd March**, as a series of explosions sounded in the distance and US troops advanced to within 100 km of the city. Several people had been wounded during the raid. This is real terrorism innocent people are sitting in their homes and bombs fall on their heads.

Dr. P. V. Unnikrishnan, a medical doctor with the People's Health Movement, visited Iraq with his colleague S. Parsuraman in February as part of a humanitarian assessment mission facilitated by action aid. The purpose of their visit was to study the impact of sanctions on the health status of the population, children in particular, and to understand the preparedness of the people to face the impending war. They were in Baghdad for six days and spend most of their time visiting hospitals, especially paediatric and cancer hospital. They spent a great deal of time in the Saddam paediatric and teaching hospital where a large number of children effected by leukaemia are being treated.

In Gulf war **2003** at least **88,000** tones of bombs were dropped in Iraq by the US and its allies. Many of them were lacked with depleted Uranium.

Steven Lee Myers, writes: the concessive force of the tanks rounded sucked every thing off the side walks and into the middle of this village's



Iraq's Damage

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narrow, dusty main road “even people”, the captain of a tank company who fought his way through it said.

In short, we can say that thousands of people were killed and injured and several were wounded. There was a painful experience for children. If you visit Iraq, or go around and talk to ordinary people and see what they are eating and how they live, it is very evident, there is a great deal of malnourishment. Today, the infant mortality rate in Iraq was among the lowest in the world.

Several animals were killed. Number of rivers were polluted. There was a harmful effect on Environment due to bomb explosion.

An Iraqi said, “They Bomb us first then offer us food”

In fact, the impact of war occurred in the form of loss of lives, thousands of men, women, children, Livestock and other animals not only this is a great loss of property also occurred in the form of damages of bridges, buildings, road, schools etc. The environment of the country also polluted in account of war due to the explosion of bombs, missiles and social-cultural environment also affected in terms of foreign relations and a great loss of economy of country.

OPINION OF THE WORLD LEADERS

People in almost all the nations of the world demonstrated against American-war plans and such demonstrations were held in the nations of coalition forces. eg. Britain and Australia, France, Germany, India, Pakistan, China and Gulf countries also witnessed such anti-war demonstrations. This war was against global opinion and created a rift between US and European nations. The International Conference of women also exhibited solidarity against this war. Even in America, about 70 % Americans were against war.

France was the main economic ally of Iraq and also supplied latest weapons to Iraq in exchange for crude oil. Iraq obtained Osirak Nuclear Reactor for France and get enriched weapon Grade Uranium. Mutual security pacts were drawn with Saudia Arabia. Iraq gave 200 millions dollars to Syria as economic aid. Iraq improved relations with PLO led by Yasser Arafat.

The British Prime Minister Tony Blair said,

“This is not a war of conquest. Our quarrel is not with the Iraqi people but with Saddam, his sons and his regime”.

He agreed, “We had hoped that military action could be avoided. The International Community has waited 12 years for Saddam to rid himself voluntarily of his WMD as he promised in 1991. ----- After more than a decade of Saddam’s deceit and delay, the UN gave him a “Final opportunity” to disarm peacefully through Security Council Resolution 1441 in November. Once again he refused. -----

The International Community had the choice either to disarm Saddam by force and oust his regime or to leave Saddam to attack or intimidate his neighbours and to pass on these weapons to extremist terrorist groups. I believe that history will judge that we made the right choice.

Tony Blair also expressed his concern for the Iraq’s and said “I recognize that the Iraqi people have been the biggest victims of Saddam’s

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rule. This is not a war of conquest but of liberation”. ----- “we are doing all that is humanly possible to minimize civilian casualties and finish this campaign quickly”.

“----- Our commitment does not end here. We are committed to working with the UN and the whole International Community to help the people of Iraq repair the damage and destruction brought to Iraq by a quarter of a century of Saddam’s tyranny and corruption”. And that “--- British forces will withdraw from Iraq as soon as practicable “.

Blair concluded, “Iraq is not our only concern in the region. I share the widespread desire for real progress on the Middle East Peace Process. President Bush and I have committed our selves to a fair, lasting and negotiated settlement by 2005 to provide a viable state for the Palestinian people and security for Israel. We will strive to see this through and help deliver the prize of peace”.

France reiterated on Monday, march 17, that it would not support a resolution authorising war on Iraq after US President Bush gave the UN 24 hours to act to disarm Iraq.

Russian President Putin said, “We would like to resolve it through political and diplomatic means. I am convinced that any other solution would be a mistake”.

Prime Minister John Howard of Australia said his country’s military participation in a war was more likely that it had ever been.

Japan called Bush’s 24 hours deadline the “last chance” for diplomacy. “I will support the US policy”. Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi declared.

Norway on Sunday called on Iraq to seize a “final chance” to avoid war, offered by US, Britain and Spain.

And **Swedish Prime Minister Goeran Persson** said of the looming conflict. “The question is whether this happens with or without UN backing”.

INDIAN LEADERS

The Indian Prime Minister **A. B. Vajpaee** said, His middle path on Iraq is understandable but has put his govt on a slippery wicket. As the saying goes in hand is worth

The Congress President **Sonia Gandhi** said, having taken a soft line on the issue, political compulsions have made her change her stance, but hers, is still a clear case of hit wicket.

The Defence Minister **George Fernandes** said, uneasy with the official line, the pinch hitter is feeling the pinch but could hit some lusty blows if civilian death in Iraq to mount up.

The Finance Minister **Yashwant Sihna** said, has stone walled by taking refuge in NAM. But domestic pressure means he could find himself caught between Iraq and a hard place.

IRAQ AFTER SADDAM HUSSEIN

The allied forces led by America and Britain, ultimately succeeded in toppling the Saddam regime in Iraq. In spite of such a great success, disappearance of Saddam remained a problem for the Americans. In the beginning, the Iraqi rejoiced the fall of Saddam in different ways but as the time passed they realised that, though they got rid of their brutal ruler, but they were enslaved by the Americans and the Britishers. Iraqi, by nature, are freedom loving people. They never wanted that some foreign forces particularly the American and Britishers, may occupy their beloved country. So, they started expressing their anguish against the occupation forces.

America had used Kurds and some groups of Shia community against Saddam even before and after the war. But after the war was over, they realised that they have become the victim of American imperialism. American attitude towards the POWs (Prisoners of War), the Iraqi administrative officers and the general public was neither sympathetic nor humanitarian, different Iraqi groups, who were against the occupational forces, started their activities against the allied forces in an unorganised manner.

America wanted a puppet regime in Iraq so that, it can get economic benefits from the large oil resources of Iraq and also wanted to give different contacts to American companies for the reconstruction of Iraq.

Disappearance of Saddam from the scene was the greatest headache for the Americans. America vigorously campaigned for capturing Saddam alive or dead so that she may argue before the world that the Americans were not anti Iraq but they only wanted that the brutal regime of Saddam should come an end in Iraq. Ultimately, the Americans succeeded and they captured Saddam alive near **Tikrit**, the hometown of Saddam on **13 December 2003**. Saddam is still under the custody of the Americans and has been kept at an unknown place.

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In spite of all these successes of the Americans, the resistance of the Iraqi people against the occupied forces is increasing and becoming violent day by day. Iraqi Guerrillas are attacking the American forces and also those Iraqi who are supporting the occupation forces. Though, Iraqi are still divided in ethnic and regional group but they think in their internal matter to be decided by themselves only. They want that all the foreign forces should leave Iraq and the restoration of their sovereignty.

The country should be ruled by Iraqi, not outsiders.

CONCLUSION

America's war against Iraq (2003) is unique in the Post-war era. Its outcome has many implications not only for the defeat and the victors but for the whole world. Some of the most important politico-military lessons of this war may be analysed as under.

America started the Gulf war II on the pretext of a liberator but now it has become occupier. America has stayed and is staying in Iraq to install a puppet administration in the first instance and then a puppet govt which will enable America to monopolise Iraq's oil resources.

The greatest casualty of this war is Iraq's cultural heritage of 7000 years which is a shock for the intellectuals of the world. National Museum of Iraq which recorded the History of Civilizations that flourished more than 7000 years ago was looted and destroyed in the presence of American troops. This is the greatest cultural disaster in the history of the Civilized world.

America's war against Iraq 2003 in real sense is Desert Storm Part II. This war aimed at achieving the hidden objectives of Desert Storm of 1991 which remained unachieved at that time because as per UN Resolution, the objective of that was to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. After the main objective was achieved, the multinational forces under US leadership were about to race towards Baghdad and Basra when hostilities were called off by the UN. Therefore, US could not achieve leadership change in Baghdad and monopolise Iraq's oil resource.

Besides the people, the heads of various Govts all over the world, particularly India, Russia, France, Germany and China had expressed themselves in clear terms that they were against this war without UN mandate because plea of WMD was false as per report of the chief UN weapons inspector in Iraq. The other heads of govts in various other states were also of the same opinion and hence, America and its coalition partners

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opted for war without caring for the same opinion and hence, America and her coalition partners opted for war without caring for the same advice given by various heads of Govts of the world.

We all know that after the war Americans do not know what happened to Saddam Hussein and where is he now. We all know that during the conflict, no weapon of mass destruction (Biological or Chemical) was used by Iraq against the invading forces and even after the fall of Baghdad, America have not been able to find out any weapon of mass destruction in Iraq. With regard to Iraqi freedom the chaotic condition in Iraqi cities, after their occupation by American led force is indicative of the nature of freedom Iraq will enjoy in the future ahead.

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4. KIDWAI (Anser). New age barbarism. *Nation and the world*. 12. 275; 2003, Apr, 16; 14-8.
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PART TWO

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. ELBENDARY (Amina). It was established as the Madinat al-Salam. *Outlook*. 43, 15; 2003, Apr, 21; 46-7.

Islamic revolution that catapulted them to power in AD 750 the Abbasids decided to move the centre of the Arab Muslim state to Iraq. Not only was it closer to their power base in Khurasan but the land between the two rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates was rich in agriculture and natural resources. This land was the cradle of Mesopotamian civilization, renowned for its glorious achievements. Such as the Hanging gardens of Babylon, one of the seven wonders of the world, which was built by King Nibuchadnezzar (604-562 BC) to cheer up his homesick wife contemporary accounts say the gardens consisted of vaulted terraces above the other resting upon cubed pillars. The ascent from terrace to the next was through stairs. Special water wheels were constructed to raise water from the Euphrates to the gardens which, if indeed true, testify to the technical advancement of Babylon. When the Abbasid caliph Al-Mansur established and built Baghdad as his capital in the eighth century he called it Madinat al-Salam, the city of peace. Abbasid caliphs such as Harun Al-Rashid on his son Al-Maamun turned the city into an intellectual and cultural hub of the Arab Muslim world.

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2. GETTLEMAN (Jeffrey). Carter's prize. *Frontline*. 19, 22; 2002, Nov, 8; 62.

It's all about Jimmy Carter and his government policy that Jimmy Carter has been awarded the 2002 Nobel prize for peace, a prize for peace maker, one that also constitutes a slap in the face of the current US government over its policy on Iraq. The noble committee used the

occasion to send a sharp rebuke to the Bush administration for its aggressive policy towards Iraq: "In a situation currently marked by threats of the use of power", the Nobel citation read, Carter has stood by the principles that conflicts must as far as possible be resolved through mediation and international cooperation based on international law, respect for human rights and economics development".

_____, IRAQ

3. NEW IRAQ motion. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 277; 2003, Nov, 20; 6.

The US wants a new UN resolution to endorse the agreement between the Iraqi governing council and the US led coalition for a handover of power to a provisional Iraqi government in June 2004. The US state department plans to start work on drafting the new resolution and close ally Britain may also be preparing language, the diplomats said, speaking on condition of anonymity. US Secretary of State Colin Powell on Monday left open the possibility of a UN resolution but gave no details. After months of arguing that the governing council should draft a constitution and hold elections before a transfer of power, the US shifted its policy last week in the face of growing anti-US sentiment in Iraq. The Governing Council endorsed the US plan and announced a set of deadlines that would give Iraq a provisional national assembly by May, a transitional administration with full sovereign power in June, and an elected government before the end of 2005. Diplomats expect the new resolution will not be controversial.

BLAME, IRAQI'S

4. JHA (Prem Shankar). Rumsfeld on dice. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 22.

Donald Rumsfeld, the US Secretary of Defense, keeps a 4-5 pages memorandum in his desk on all the things that could possibly go wrong with US calculations in its war on Iraq. He also updates it constantly. The list of worries includes the possibility that Saddam Hussein will use weapons of mass destruction against his own people and claim that the Americans forced him to do it. US troops will be received by the Iraqi people with flowers or bullets. America will face in Iraq after the 'war' has been won, even if victory is as swift and as painless as it was in Afghanistan. With the passage of time, the Americans will more and more deeply mired in Iraq. How many Iraqis will take the extreme step of actually starting a guerrilla war against the American administration? No amount of force that the US brings to bear will crush the insurgency. For whenever the pressure grows too great, the militants will be able to escape to Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and even Kuwait.

CAPTURING IRAQ

5. BRITISH TROOPS capture Iraqi general in Basra. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 77; 2003, Mar, 31; 10.

An Iraqi general has been captured in Basra and is being questioned, British officers said. While an Iraqi official said 4,000 Arab volunteers had arrived, eager to carry out more suicide attacks against coalition forces. "Martyrdom attacks by the sons of Iraqi and by the armed forces have just begun," military spokesman Hazim al-Rawi said a day after a suicide bombing at a US checkpoint. Tommy Franks termed the suicide attack as "pure terrorism" and said his troops would now exercise more caution in dealing with Iraqis. But he

sidestepped a question about whether a war might last into the summer. "One never knows how long a war will take".

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6. KALHA (RS). Iraq's Kurds and wars. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 68; 2003, Mar, 21; 18.

With the US having declared war on Iraq and determined to carry out a regime change, what are the challenges that the new rulers in Baghdad are likely to face? There can be endless speculations on the structure, nature and composition of the new government will it be led by an American army general? Or will it be a democratically elected government? Or will the US exchange Saddam Hussein for another strong man perhaps a blueprint already exists, but we will only come to know its exact contours once military action is successfully completed. One issue that has bedeviled relationships and will continue to cause enormous problems for any government in Baghdad is the Kurdish question. It is estimated that there are about 25 million Kurds living mainly in Iraq, Iran, Syria and Turkey. The Kurds are largely Sunni Muslims with distinct culture and ethnic background. Although the Kurdish language is a kin to Persian, it has its own grammar, syntax and vocabulary. The Kurds are not Arab, but neither are they Persian or Turk. In fact, they are perhaps the only distinct national group that does not enjoy independent national rights.

SOURCES

7. OF ISRAEL, for oil, by Bush. *Meantime*. 4, 21; 2003, Feb, 7-20; 24-7.

The USA cannot brook Saddam Hussain in Baghdad for long inspections or no inspections, WMD or no WMD. It need a regime

that is friendly to it, prepared to dance to its tunes and is dependent on it for its existence. The Israeli state run radio quoted Israeli sources as saying that American Vice President Dick Cheney asked Sharon to "tone down" the confrontation with the Palestinians so as not to disrupt or disturb the American plans vis-à-vis Iraq. Cheney reportedly told Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon that the US was planning to attack Iraq "first and foremost for Israel's sake", where upon Sharon said publicly that Israel would bless whole heartedly any American attack on Iraq and that the United States "can always count on US". The WMD dossier has in fact a smudge of crude oil. The whole obsession is attributable to the primacy of oil as a source of energy. Americans guzzle half of the world's gasoline they consider cheap oil as a near birthright because of the high degree of automobile use there. Industrially, it depends on imported oil for more than half of its total consumption.

CHANGE OF REGIME

8. MOHD KHALID. Saddam fight back. *Nation and the world*. 11, 261; 2002, Sep, 16; 41-2.

American President Bush has been demanding a "regime change" in "evil" Iraq, which has plans to invade Saddam's possibly reply, "My fellow Iraqis, its time for a 'regime change' in the US. President George W. Bush must go! This is how the Iraqi leader might reply to President Bush's Sabre-rattling. According to writer, Bush is a danger to Americans, and to the whole globe. America has become a 'regue state' that threatens world peace and stability. Oh, my brothers, America is the nexus of evil! "Israel which keeps threatening nuclear attack on us and our Iranian brothers developed its secret nuclear and bio warfare programmes with covert American aid. So did Britain,

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France and others. America is a major proliferator of nuclear technology", he added.

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9. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Freedom or doom to Iraq's. *Internet*.

America's contention to grant freedom to Iraqi people is an uncalled for exercise because at present there was no report against the existing regime in Iraq nor was there any influx of refugees from Iraq demanding freedom and expressing distrust in the existing regime. Therefore, the question arises as to who authorized America to champion the cause of Iraqi people. Self righteous America has developed a tendency to foster its plan of hegemony under false pretext and the success in this war has enhanced her unilateralist approach to other nations of the world. Just after the capture of Baghdad, the US President cautioned Syria, Iran and N. Korea to take lessons from Iraq failing which they would meet the same fate.

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10. CLAUSEWITZ (Carl Von). Uncertain times. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 73; 2003, Mar, 27; 12.

A week into the war and days before the attack by the US-led coalition forces on Baghdad, only the outcome of the conflict is certain not its duration, as President Bush has said. In itself, this is a telling commentary on the complexity of the situations in Iraq. When a hyperpower attacks a much weaker country, it is normal to expect a swift campaign of victory. If this isn't the case, with us Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld conceding that the war is still nearer the beginning of the offensive than its end, the reason has something to do with flawed assumption, For one thing, the regime in Baghdad has

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shown considerable resilience. It is possible that both fear of the regime and national pride have contributed to the stiffening of the Iraqi resolve. For another, the regime seems to have worked out its tactics with some care.

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11. SADDAM FIGHTS back. *Nation and the world*. 11,261; 2002, Sep,16; 41-2.

American President George Bush has demanding a "regime change" in "evil" Iraq, which he plans to invade. "Bush is a danger to Americans, and to the whole globe. American has become a 'rogue state' that threatens world peace and stability. America is the nexus of evil! "Israel, which keeps threatening nuclear attacks, attacks on us and on Iran, developed its secret nuclear and bio war fare programmes with convert American aid. So did Britain, France and others. America is a major proliferator of nuclear technology. After the war, the us refused to allow us to import materials to repair our destroyed sanitary system-even banning chlorine to purify our water. The ensuing epidemics killed a million of our children. Without inspection and destruction of America's weapons of mass destruction, the world cannot be safe. Who knows, the US might strike at any nation that displeases it! "Now, after wrecking up America's economy, the war party in Washington is whipping up hysteria by fabricating tales claiming we intend to attack America with all sort of nefarious weapons. This is the Mother of all lies.

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12. KIDWAI (Anser). New age barbarism. *Nation and the world*. 12, 275; 2003, Apr, 16; 14-5.

Bush Picked on Iraq as the source of major global threat to the world peace and urged the security council to send its weapons inspectors to search the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) which he believed Iraq was hiding in its armoury. Bush coined the theory of regime change necessitating the toppling of the president Saddam. Whom he constantly accused of indulging in deception and find anything worth while during their intensive and extensive searches. Bush had led a coalition of major Arab countries and other world power and had put Saddam in the wrong emerging in 1991 as the liberator of Kuwait, an Arab and Muslim country. Iraq's dogged resistance halted the invading troops; the incessant bombing of Baghdad has not broken the Iraqis will to fight; no crowds turned up to cheer the US troops as "liberators".

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13. SYED SHAHABUDDIN. Unanswered questions. *Nation and the world*. 12, 277; 2003, May, 16; 26-9.

The conquest of the Iraq by the USA, A foregone conclusion in an unequal war, is the first step towards the assertion of America power to redraw the map of the Arab East in the first instance, with the two fold objective of enforcing a peace settlement in Palestine on Israel's terms and of gaining monopoly control of the oil resources of the Gulf. The bush regime is aware of these possibilities. Hence, its move to revive negotiations on Palestine its promise to give the UN a 'vital role' in the reconstruction of Iraq; its assurance of no more wars for the present, though it is obvious that both Syria and Iran are on its hit list. Will it harden the Palestinian resistance, Arafat or no Arafat?

Will there be a massive outbreak of terrorism against American strategic assets and armed personnel or even against the American people? The International pressure for liberation of Palestine will grow, there is no doubt.

DEMOCRACY

14. DEMOCRACY THROUGH Force. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 42.
The "ideas men" have written extensively about the need to exploit America's "unipolar" moment to prevent the rise of any rival power. The UN rarely gets a mention in their treatises. Their grand vision, supported by an array of influential hawks outside, includes a restructuring of West Asia where a democratic regime in Iraq will inspire by example and blow the winds of change over other oligarchies. It will be the dominos of democracy. Representative governments will also help quell anti Americanism since much of it arises from a belief that the US has supported repressive regimes over the years and thwarted reforms. Two years of arrogant rejections of International treaties by the Bush boys finally convinced France and Germany to say "No" and refuse to play in the band. But Perle dismissed French objections as cynical and motivated by attempts to make Europe a "Count Weight" to American power. Its this impatient attitude and dismissive tendency that has brought Bush's America to a point where more people consider it a threat to world peace rather than Iraq.

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15. PRATAP (Anita). Peace is elsewhere. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 20.

The war on Iraq has been stalled is a tribute to the power and beauty of western democracy. It's the ordinary citizens of the western world

who inspired the entire International Community to affirm their will. They didn't want war. They were sending chain e-mails, using the Internet to nail government lies organising street demonstration, holding seminars, making themselves visible and heard. Across the US and Europe from ordinary citizens to celebrities citizens had the courage to stand up and be counted, even go publicly and vociferously against their own governments because they are secure in the strength of their own democracy. There are enough checks and balances to prevent official victimisation of individuals and corporations who rub the authorities the wrong way. Anti Americanism is a loose and misleading label. The International Community turned against the Bush government's aggressive, arbitrary, hypocritical, insensitive foreign policy, derisively described by protesters as the "mad cowboy disease". Public pressure and role of France, Germany, Russia and China in particular have succeeded in restraining the US.

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16. CHERIAN (John). Total endorsement. *Frontline*. 19, 22; 2002, Nov, 8; 128-30.

The people of Iraq are stead fastly behind the President Saddam Hussein in his residence to US belligerence, if the overwhelming mandate for him in the Presidential referendum is any indication. While the George W. Bush administration was beating the drum of war, the people of Iraq were calmly voting in a nationwide referendum on October 15 to give Saddam Hussein another 7 years in Office. The referendum mandated by the Iraqi constitution; the President has to seek renewed mandate every 7 years. Saddam Hussein, in his first comments after the referendum results were out,

said that the US threats had bolstered his popular support and showed that Iraq's leadership and its people were one.

DESTRUCTION

17. HAMID (Saiyid). Crusade in 21st century. *Nation and the world*. 12, 280; 2003, Jul, 1; 1.

It may be recalled that President Bush had, in the run-up to his devastation of Afghanistan, declared crusade against militant Islam. Those who took in a way a charitable view of the unprovoked aggression against Iraq, though that it was quest for oil that it was a throwback to the era of crusades. The attack on Iraq was propelled by a slew of motives not the least important of which was renewed crusade of revenge against the Muslim infidel. It is very important to convert Muslims. The Southern Baptist convention has fulminated against the Prophet of Islam. After weaking physical destruction the Americans are planning to destroy Iraq's soul and US never tires of championing human rights and protesting loudest against their violation. The Ostensible and loudly proclaimed reasons for the attack on Iraq. One of these was the liberation of an oppressed people from the clutches of a ruthless tyrant. In the light of the evangelical essay it sounds as hollow as the other US Casus belli, viz chemical weapons.

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18. NAJAF, BAGHDAD blast linked. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 197; 2003, Aug, 31; 10.

The explosives used in the devastating bomb attack on the Shrine of Imam Ali in Najaf that may have killed over 100 worshippers, including a leading Iraqi Shia cleric, are identical to those used in last week's bombing of the UN headquarters in Baghdad. The disclosure,

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by Iraqi police sources, came as they announced that they had arrested four men including 2 Saudis in connection with the bombing of Iraq's most holy Shia Shrine. All four had linked to al-Qaeda terror network. US military sources confirmed three arrests two of them brought to soldiers by angry locals who said they believed they were suspicious strangers. Hakim's supreme council for an Islamic revolution in Iraq, which operated out of Iran until Saddam was ousted, has a seat on Iraq's US appointed Governing council. The police official, who lead the initial investigation and interrogation of the captives told Associated Press that the captured prisoners told of other plots to kill political and religious leaders and to damage vital installations such as Power plants, Water supply pipelines and oil pipelines.

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19. ROY (Arundhati). Disinformation unlimited. *Nation and the world*. 12, 276; 2003, May, 1; 12-6.

How may children in how many classrooms over how many centuries have hang glided through the past transported on the wings of these words? And now the bombs are falling incinerating and humiliating that ancient civilisation. When Saddam Hussein appeared on national TV to address the Iraqi people after the failure of the most elaborate assassination attempt in history "operation Decapitation". We had Geoff Hoon, the British defense secretary, deriding him for not having the courage to stand up and be killed calling him a coward. After using the "good offices" of UN diplomacy to ensure that Iraq was brought to knees, its people starved half a million of its children killed, its infrastructure severely damaged, after making sure that most of its weapons have been destroyed in an act cowardice that must surely be unrivalled in history, the "Allies" coalition of the

willing "better known as the coalition of the Bullied and Bought sent in an invading army. President George W. Bush, commander-in-chief of the US army, navy, airforce and marines has issued clear instructions "Iraq will be liberated."

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20. SEABROOK (Jeremy). Rebuilding Afghanistan, destroying Iraq. *Nation and the world*. 12, 270; 2003, Feb, 1; 32-4.

While after the war on Afghanistan, International donors pledged nearly \$ 4 billion over five years of the reconstruction of the country very little of this promised money has actually been received. The neglect of these piecrust promises has fallen out of the news as the busy global media have been distracted by the projected war on Iraq, the estimated cost of which is spectacularly greater than anything promised to Afghanistan for reconstruction. It seems a stable Afghanistan must now take second place to a de-established Iraq. It is perverse that even after the trauma of September 11, the US administration is unable to distinguish where future threat to the well being of America are likely to come from, the more so since Bush had argued at that time that rebuilding a stable Afghanistan was the only way to prevent it from becoming fertile ground for terrorists once more.

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21. MIN (Lean Ka). Cost of the US invasion of Iraq. *Nation and the world*. 12, 279; 2003, Jun, 16; 29-30.

The US military juggernaut may have thus far swept aside all resistance before in its relentless advance into Iraq, but, in doing so, has left in its wake a devastating trail of death and destruction. At least 55 people were killed and over 100 injured in a US missile attack on

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a Baghdad market. Seven women and children were gunned down at a US checkpoint in Najaf three days later. These were but some of the reported casualties of a war that has doubtless racked up a gruesome toll of undocumented victims of massacres perpetrated by the 'coalition' forces. Such object conditions and overcrowding further conspire to put patients at risk of contracting infectious diseases. The use by US forces in this conflict of cluster bombs could bestow a deadly legacy on targeted areas. When these weapons fail to explode on impact as designed, they become hazardous explosive 'duds' with the same effect as volatile, indiscriminate anti personnel landmines. Blackout has also hit Baghdad, and among the key installations adversely affected by the failure of the capital's power grid. A city of more than a million, have resorted to obtaining water from the sewage polluted river of Shalt al-Arab. Experts caution that dirty drinking water could threaten almost one fifth of Iraq's population with epidemic diseases. Not only did the US led assaults seriously undermine the ability of the aid organisations to deliver humanitarian assistance, but the attackers themselves have reportedly hindered relief work in some cases.

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22. AGARWAL (VK), Minimise war damage. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 68; 2003, Mar, 21; 18.

The American have clarified that they will be targeting millitary establishment in Iraq during the war that has just begun and that the civilians will spared. However, they have also stated that Saddam Hussein has tucked away military equipment in civilian areas. Therefore, by implication, if the civilians harbour such equipment, they might suffer. Though Saddam sounded brave in his address to the people of his country and to the comity of nations, it is doubtful

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he will last long. The major global powers have a responsibility to ensure that the damage to Iraq is minimal.

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23. KRISHAN (Kulbir). Collateral damage. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 72; 2003, Mar, 26; 12.

The current US led attack on Iraq is significant in that it is an attempt to use the post cold war global dominance of the US to realign political and economic realities in west Asia. This American operation is very different from 1991 Gulf war. That war was primarily aimed at liberating Kuwait and destroying the capabilities of the Iraqi military to wage war. Regime change was not a goal then. The Soviet Union was still in existence and the cold war had not ended decisively in favour of the US. It was only in October 1998 that the US congress enacted the Iraq liberation Act, calling for the overthrow of the Saddam Hussein regime and its replacement by a democratic regime in Baghdad. A sum \$ 97 million was allocated for carrying out this task through covert operations. However, despite the creation of the Northern no fly zone to assist the Kurds and the Southern no-fly zone to encourage the Shias, the covert operations were not successful. This was primarily because introduction of democracy would have led to shia rule in Iraq something not acceptable to the pro-American rulers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain.

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24. IDOL BREAKERS. *Outlook*. 43, 15; 2003, Apr, 21; 33-4.

It is possible to exaggerate the significance this moment will have on the people of Baghdad. Saddam Hussein had looked down on them from almost every corner, street and government building. His image

was a constant and deliberate reminder of who was in control. Now his regime had been toppled by a group of young Americans, many of whom had n't even been born when he came to power. In truth, the emotion that greeted them was simply relief. The Shia of this city didn't even wait for the Americans to arrive on their streets before they took events into their own hands and began looting the instruments of power that had tied them down for so long. The Sunni, began the war indignant and angry that their country had been invaded by foreign Armies. They were ready to fight and die for their land if not their President.

_____, WEAPONS

25. JOSHI (DK). Bully in action. *Nation and the world*. 12, 275; 2003, Apr, 16; 18-9.

US war against Iraq is a turning point in post cold war history of the overwhelming unipolar world as it marks the unmasking of an arrogant superpower's desire to dominate the world and determine its density. Washington found the world body overwhelmingly adopting a pacifist line and majority of the permanent members of the security council favouring more time to be given to the UN weapons inspectors team headed by Hans Blix to determine whether Iraq had weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or not it decided to go with its insidious intent. President Bush argued that Iraq had not complied with the UN resolution for 12 years and the world body could and should not wait further. UN inspectors found the documents backing US and British claims that Iraq had revived its nuclear programmes "crude fakes". Former British foreign secretary Robin Cook who resigned from Blair's cabinet as a protest against his country's to the US administration has asked: "Why it is now so urgent, that we should take military capacity that has been there for 20 years and

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which we helped to create?" The most important aspect of this agenda is obviously Iraqi oil. Iraq has the second largest oil reserves in the world. The US has never been so isolated before as today. There is not a single international or regional organisation which is fully backing it. Not only the UN but NATO, EU and NAM have not endorsed its action.

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26. JHA (Prem Shankar). Too convenient by far. *Outlook*. 43, 17; 2003, May, 5; 18.

If they turn out to be true the disclosure made by an Iraqi scientist to a US team searching Iraq for weapons of mass destruction will prove a godsend to the morally beleaguered government of George W. Bush and Tony Blair. For they will provide precisely the vindication for launching the war that both have been searching for even since they invaded Iraq. Doubts arise because of the sheer convenience of the scientist's disclosures. For the US and UK the need to find some evidence that Iraq had indeed been producing WMDs and lying to the UN had grown more urgent with every day of the way in which these weapons were neither used by the Iraqi army, nor unearthed, by the advancing 'coalition' troops. Typical of the mood that it was generating was a scathing editorial in the British newspaper, *The Independent*, on April 20 titled 'where are they, Mr. Blair', in which the lead edit pointed out that a month of war and occupation had produced. 'Not one illegal warhead. Not one drum of chemical.'

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27. AYED (Nahlad). Clutch no straw. *Outlook*. 43, 6; 2003, Feb., 17; 42. Iraq has no interest in war. No Iraqi official or ordinary citizen has expressed a wish to go to war, Iraqi President Saddam Hussain told

British peace activist and former minister Tony Benn early last week. The Iraqi leader also declared unequivocally that he did not possess weapons of mass destruction, that he had no links with Al-Qaeda. The Iraqi population – indeed, many others outside this country's borders – are certain that war is inevitable. The Iraqi government also seems sure of it – it has increased its monthly food rations to citizens in preparation for war. But the truth is that there's very little Iraq can do to avoid war, short of contritely leading the inspectors the hidden caches of WMD that the US and Britain are so certain lie hidden somewhere in this vast, oil-rich country. One way to end the situation peacefully, some say, is for Saddam to abandon his post and live in exile elsewhere. Some Iraqis like the idea too because it would rid them of a leader who they say has dragged them from war to war for the past two decades. "War has done nothing for US except halt our progress and put us behind everyone else for the last decade", said one Iraqi who did not wish to be identified for fear of retribution. "Saddam should just give it up".

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28. HARMANJIT. Imperial design. *The Indian Express*. 71, 114; 2003, Mar, 22; 6.

The age of imperialism is back. George Bush has inflicted a deadly blow on the UN. After being successful in maintaining peace for five and a half decades, the strongest military power has made a mockery of it. Saddam Hussein possesses weapons of mass destruction, shouts George Bush. However, at this moment of time the United States possesses the most destructive weapons ever made. The acts of aggression that are being committed by the US and its open defiance of the UN raise fears of the third world war. It seems that US motives are to increase its influence in Asia. It has established a puppet government in

Afghanistan. Control of the immense oil reserves of Iraq is clearly its goal.

DICTATORSHIP OF SADDAM

29. AIYAR (Mani Shankar). Other Saddam a view from India. *Nation and the world*. 12, 277; 2003, May, 16; 11-3.

Saddam's expressionless Grey-green eyes straight out of "The Day of the Jackal" – while shaking his hand at various official banquets and other ceremonial occasion Saddam ran a brutal dictatorship. That, how businessmen who descended in droves on Iraq to siphon what they could of Iraq's newfound oil wealth through lucrative contracts for everything. Iraqi latifundia – the vast country house estates of the tiny privileged elite – gave large parties for visiting Western guests, including Agatha Christie's archaeologist husband who did most of his digging in Nineveh, now known world wide to TV viewers as Mosul, while the puppet ruling establishment gave away Iraq's most previous asset, oil, for a song. Iraq's major export was hold your patriot missile dates, the fruit of the Arab desert eaten by pious Muslims to break their day light fast during Ramadan.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES

30. SILENT PATH. *Outlook*. 43, 15; 2003, Apr, 21; 12.

For every five months, New Delhi has been sitting on an Iraqi request to allow a Defence attache to function from its embassy in New Delhi. Diplomatic sources say the office of the defence attache has been lying vacant since 1994, when it was closed, apparently for want of funds. The Iraqi consulate in Mamba had also been closed for the same reason. Sources say that after remaining silent for two months, South Block said that a clearance was awaited from the defence minister. The latter, however, told the Iraqi embassy that no such

request was made officially, the request is still under consideration the tactic, say diplomatic sources, was to delay taking a decision till such time as the request itself became redundant. In other words, wait till the regime in Baghdad changed, and consequently ensure you didn't incur the wrath of Washington. Treading the middle path, right? And it seems to have paid off.

FABRICATING EVIDENCE

31. NAILING A lie. *Outlook*. 43, 16; 2003, Apr, 28; 10.
UN Chief Weapon Inspector Hans Blix has accused the US and Britain of planning the war months before the first missile struck Baghdad and of "fabricating" evidence against Iraq to justify their campaign. Blix said that Iraq was paying "a very heavy price ...", that threats of Iraq possessing banned weapons could have been contained through inspections, the regime change was the principle aim of US, and Britain. Worse for Washington, Lt General Amir Saadi, Saddam's top scientific advisor who surrendered, reiterated what he had said in the day before the war: Iraq possesses no chemical weapons.

FORCES

32. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Forces of occupation. *Internet*.
The laws of war and provisions of Geneva convention clearly states that the victors in war owe the responsibility to provide effective civil administration in the territories it occupies after the war. But we have seen about the chaotic conditions prevailed in Baghdad, Basra and other cities of Iraq after they were conquered by American forces. The government buildings were set on fire and government property including banks were looted in the presence of the forces occupying the concerned cities.

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33. GHAREKHAN (Chinmaya R). Menace from Iraq. *The Hindu*. 126, 266; 2003, Nov, 11; 12.

The increasing frequency and audacity of the Iraqi resistance in launching attacks on occupation forces and their Iraqi associates should be a matter of deep concern, not only to the coalition authorities but also to countries in the region and beyond. There is in fact a widespread sentiment that the Americans are entirely responsible for the mass in Iraq. Which they have created by their high handedness and pre-emptive unilateralism. The level of casualties, escalating by the day, cannot be sustained for long and must certainly while destructive of the legitimacy of the military intervention does not cause concern to the rest of the international community most of which had always been special about it. Instead of curbing terrorism, therefore the military intervention in Iraq has caused and will continue to cause an increase in terrorist activities in different parts of the world, including in our region.

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34. US, Iraqis to set up large militia. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 197; 2003, Aug, 31; 10.

Stung by Friday's deadly car bombing, US and Iraqi officials said on Saturday that they were discussing the possibility of forming a large Iraqi paramilitary force to help improve security in the country. Iraqis involved in the talks said the force could consist of thousands of Iraqis already screened by the various political parties for prior affiliations with Saddam Hussein's government. Iraqi officials said such a militia could ultimately take control of Iraqi cities from US soldiers.

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35. PUTRAJAYA. US presence needed Iraq. *The Times of India*. 79, 242; 2003, Oct , 14; 11.

The interim governing council in Iraq said on Monday US presence was needed and appealed to OIC nations to contribute peace keeping forces. "Yes, there is an occupying power controlling Iraq and this is the feeling of most of the Muslim countries – they want this state of affairs to be ended, and we share this view, but we believe this needs to be done in a gradual way", said Hoshyar Zebari of the governing council who represented Iraq here.

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36. SIROHI (Seema). This could be US. *Outlook*. 43, 27; 2003, Jul, 14; 14-5.

India is yet to respond to the US request struggling as it is with the question of whether to grant an important wish to its powerful and newly-founded friend. The superpower wants Indian troops to defray the moral, psychological and human cost of an operation going wobbly. Hell hath no fury like the US scorned. To duck it warth, should India send its men? Most expert agree that India's decision, affirmative or negative, will impact bilateral relations. But a State Department official, familiar with the tug-of-war in India minds, said categorically that Indias refusal will not adversely affect relations. "It is not a show-stopper. We are talking to a lot of other countries about contributing troops", he added.

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37. TRACKS IN the sand. *The Indian Express*. 71, 118; 2003, Mar, 27; 8. The projections of an early, clinical war with pin point destruction were grossly overstated. The advance columns of Anglo-American

forces certainly made a dramatic dash toward Baghdad and the absence of opposition appeared to have given the impression that Iraqi would not fight even if no flag waving receptions were to be seen. What has started to emerge is the carefully crafted strategy of Saddam Hussein to fight back the only way he probably could; through guerrilla tactics and suck the Anglo-American forces deeper into Iraq with stretched out logistic lines of communications; and the promise of stretched out ferocious street fighting at the end of it. The elements have added to the difficulties of the attacking forces with prolonged dust storms. The over-stated claims by the Anglo-American forces have started to erode the credibility of their information system.

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38. WAR ROOM rumbling. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 76; 2003, Mar, 31; 10. If the US led military assaults on Iraq is not going the way it was planned, only a part of the reason may lie with decisions made by America's military leaders. The other part of the explanation – which appears to be greatly interesting Washington as the war threatens to drag out – is said to concern the fascination United State Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld is noted to have developed for the new military doctrine encapsulated by the rubic 'shock and awe'. In military circles, the doctrine is also known as "effects-based campaign". It relies on technologically highly sophisticated munitions to take out the enemy's command and control structures with precision and without too much disturbing civilian areas to awe the enemy into quick submission. Speed and mobility are of the essence.

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39. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Liberator becomes occupier. *Internet*.

While initiating war in Iraq, Americans had said that their forces are forces of liberation and not of occupation hence as soon as Iraq is free from Saddam Hussein's horrifying rule, American forces will come out of Iraq but it was a false propaganda and Americans will continue to stay in Iraq atleast for many more months if not for many more years on the plea that they are still searching for Saddam Hussein. The objective of this long stay will be to install a puppet administration in the first instance and there after a puppet government in Iraq which will enable America to monopolise Iraq's oil resource because at present too, America's priority is to extinguish fire calls in Iraq's oil wells rather than to provide civic amenities to Iraqi citizens and to enforce law and order in Iraq.

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40. WALIA (Shelley). War, lies and videotape. *Hindustan Times*. 80, 7; 2004, Jan, 8; 10.

The opinion of author is that just as the Vietnam war crimes were never acknowledged, the world is currently being defrauded by the western mainstream media. They are creating a belief in the legitimacy of sending every American soldier from Europe and Japan into to supplement the existing forces and to enable a post Saddam democratic government to take over. But evidently, the motive of the US leadership is to install a puppet government in Iraq. In its attempt to 'defend' democracy, Washington is, in fact, derailing democracy by following the same pattern it had during the Vietnam was: claiming to defend South Vietnam, it had gone headlong into the invasion of South Vietnam. The governments actions according to their motives,

causes and often hidden inventions are never examined, largely because the mainstream media belong to the corporate-state nexus that does not allow the press to exercise freedom.

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41. SURALLAH (Hani). Empire of corpses. *Outlook*. 43, 13; 2003, Apr, 7; 42.

In view of authors, the antiwar upsurge indicates that a new American century is impossible. What we are most likely to see, and indeed, we are beginning to see, are "nearly incomprehensible level of massive destruction". Yet, as the American century which began in Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines in 1898 in culminated today in Iraq, the stiffness of the resistance of the Iraqi people and the unprecedented upsurge of a global popular opposition to a militaristic American imperial dominion, it seems to him, are powerful indications that a new American century is impossible.

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42. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Politico-Military objectives. *Internet*.

Since the American politico-military objective this time was to liberate Iraq the 1991 type of arial bombardment of Bridges, power-stations and oil facilities was unlikely. American hoped that the war will be short and they also thought that crippled Iraqi Army will not put up much resistance.

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43. JHA (Prem Shankar). Famished roadmap. *Outlook*. 43, 26; 2003, Jul, 7; 16.

Author would like to express this views by apologising the readers for returning yet again to the question of whether India send its troops to

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Iraq or not. But the situation in that country is changing rapidly, and for the worse. To send Indian troops now - without knowing what they will be called on to do how long they'll be completed - would be to push many of them to pointless death. The Bush administration has been at pains to assure India that its troops are needed to "stabilise" Iraq. It has not spelt out what 'stabilisation' involves.

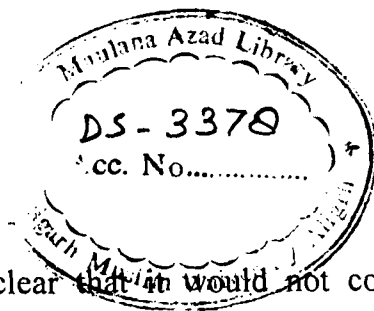
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44. CROFT (Adrian) and BAKER (Luke). US columns hurtle towards Baghdad. *The Indian Express*. 71, 114; 2003, Mar, 22; 8.

This article deals with US armoured columns raced to Baghdad, but US marines met unexpected resistance when they attacked the key Southern Iraqi port of Umm Qasr. Saddam Hussein's troops were said to have torched some 30 oil wells as the startling speed of the American advance from Kuwait deep into the Iraqi desert prompted some US and British officers to predict a swift victory. But British Prime Minister Tony Blair said the war would not be won overnight. While Iraqi minister vowed to "incinerate" the invaders and asserted that Saddam had survived an early missile strike, Washington said it hoped to achieve its goal of ousting the Iraqis President without bringing all its firepower to bear.

_____, IRAQ

45. POWELL (Colin). Besieged in Baghdad. *The Times of India*. 54, 258; 2003, Oct, 29; 16.

Against the backdrop of escalating violence in Iraq former secretary of state Madeleine Albright told a television channel that the US would need to "use more force if need be" to keep the peace. The problem is where the extra force may come from ? US wanted other countries to involve in Iraq. This ran into problems when Russia

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made it clear that it would not contribute to any way. France & Germany expressed similar sentiments, mainly because Washington had not drawn up a road map as to when power would be handed over to an Iraqi administration. For obvious reasons, both Pakistan and India are both to send in troops. Turkey the volunteer that the US has found so far, has had its candidature put on hold because the Iraqi governing council has objected to it on ground that it feel Ankara would take advantage of the Kurdish troubles. Washington is hanging on to an increasingly indefensible position but one from which it cannot afford to retreat one obvious way out would be to go back to the UN and hand over the political process in Iraq to the international organisation and seek a broader mandate. Which will gain international support.

_____, US

46. ANSARI (Hamid). US in Iraq. *The time of India*. 54, 287; 2003, Dec, 2; 12.

Iraq is back in headlines. A new UN Security Council resolution leads lends legitimacy to the occupying forces. The US is putting relatively little effort into a long-range plan but we are putting a great deal of effort into trying to stop terrorists. The last benefit ratio is against US. The 60 minutes programme of the CBS television broadcast this week a set of interviews on the changing views of the Shias on the US role in Iraq. Moqtada al Sadr. Son of a leading Iraqi grand Ayatollah killed by the Baathists and wielding considerable muscel power, described Saddam Hussein as the small serpent & the Americans as the big one, "the little serpent has left and the great one has come in". His opposition to the occupation is finding expression in an increasing number of attacks on the US force in Shia areas. Iraq figured in the recently concluded summit of the organisation of

Islamic conference in Malaysia & what happened there is revealing. Foreign occupation of a member state prompted some members to table a resolution calling for a timetable for the end of US occupation & for the UN being a central pole.

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47. SAID (Edward). Challenge of per-emptive use of force. *Main stream*. 41, 43; 2003, Oct, 11; 7.

In many countries, terrorism has again sown death and suffering, among innocent people. In the Middle East, and in certain parts of Africa, the escalation of violence has continued. In the Korean Peninsula, and else where, nuclear proliferation is casting its ominous shadow over the landscape. Just one month ago in Baghdad, the UNs was subjected to an extremely violent deliberate attack, in which the international community lost some of its best servants. In future, not only in Iraq but wherever the UNs is engaged, we must take more effective measures to protect the security of staff. Subject to security considerations, the UNs system is prepared to play its full part in working for a satisfactory outcome in Iraq, and to do so as part of an effort by the whole international community, pulling together on the basis of a sound and viable policy.

GENEVA CONVENTION

48. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). America and Geneva Convention. *Internet*.

It is a duality of America's behaviour that it questioned Iraq's behaviour to show the American POW as a contravention of Geneva Convention, while America's war against Iraq in itself is a contravention of Geneva Convention. American bombardment on the

civilian population and destruction of civilian property is an attempt to kill the innocents. All this is against Geneva Convention.

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49. IRAQI IRREGULARS not entitled to Geneva Protections: US. *The Indian Express*. 71, 118; 2003, Mar, 27; 7.

The writer feels that Iraqi fighters dressed in civilian clothes and operating in small groups are violating the laws of war are not entitled to the Geneva Convention's protections for true soldiers, US officials and experts in international law said. They can be fired at, and if captured, put on trial as common criminals, experts said, "Any civilian who picks up a gun in an armed conflict loses the immunity from attack." The most effective Iraqi fighters in the war's early day have been acting as guerrillas operating behind the lines. They have posed as civilians and then opened fire on US and British troops.

GLOBALISATION

50. LOBE (Jim). US troops take 19th century 'Monroe Doctrine' global. *Nation and the world*. 12, 275; 2003, Apr, 16; 20-2.

US armed forces are on the move around the world in ways that have not been seen since at least World War II. While it appears to be a dramatic illustration of the Bush administration's national security strategy, some observers have pointed out that it is really the globalisation of the Monroe Doctrine, designed in the 19th century to assert Washington's exclusive sphere of influence over the Americas, or, more precisely, the Roosevelt corollary issued in 1904 which asserted the additional right of the US to intervene against anything in the Americas that Washington deemed a threat. 'Today, America exercise almost as much power every were around the world as it once had only in the Caribbean', Max Boot in financial times column,

entitled 'America's Destiny is to police the world'. 'Thus, by Roosevelt's logic, the US is obliged to stop "chronic wrongdoing". For the simple reason that no body else will do the job'. The Pentagon has put 24 long-range bombers on alert for possible use in the ongoing nuclear crises on the Korean peninsula, where many of the 37,000 US troops already deployed there are scheduled to take part in joint manoeuvres with the South Korean army.

GULF WAR II VS I

51. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Different from desert storm 1991. *Internet*.

War against Iraq 2003 is widely termed as Desert Storm Part II. It must be understood that on two wars follow the same course and this war is different from the operation Desert Storm of 1991. The reason for this difference is 1. The objectives of war have changed and 2. The gap between American and Iraqi military capability and technology had widened.

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52. SUBRAHMANYAM (K). Destination Baghdad. *The Times of India*. 71, 54; 2003, Mar, 25; 16.

The war in Iraq in March 2003 does not follow the pattern of the Gulf war of 1991. At that time a 40 days intense bombardment was followed by ground operations to eject Iraqi forces from Kuwait. After that task was completed, the coalition forces were about to race towards Baghdad and Basra when hostilities were called off. This time Iraq itself is being invaded and persuading the Iraqi forces to surrender appears to be one of the central war aims. Baghdad's military capability today is only a fraction of what it was in 1991 and the coalition airforces are in a position to pick and choose their

targets far more discriminately. Given the absolute supermacy in the coalition's air power, the Iraqi forces are not in a position to offer significant resistance. If at all there is any resistance it can only be in and close to built up areas. Even then, there will be difficulty in using high calibre weapons against advancing forces.

GUERRILLA WAR

53. KIDWAI (Anser). Guerrilla war in Iraq. *Nation and the world*. 12, 283; 2003, Aug, 16; 12-3.

It is for the future to prove the efficacy or otherwise of the Bush administration's strategy to rid the world of terror. The Bush doctrine as such has yielded no positive results so far. His promise to smoke out "Osama Bin Laden" is yet to be materialised, and there are reports of the Taliban's regrouping in Afghanistan despite heavy reprisals by the US led coalition. The invasion of Iraq aimed at regime change and did result in Saddam's ouster but the hunt for weapons of mass destruction has proved to be a wild goose chase. Bush declared the war over on May 1 but what the US and UK coalition finds itself facing now is a guerrilla warfare, death of Saddam's sons. Uday and Qusay, having led to its intensification. Saddam too may go down fighting but there is no guarantee it would see the end of the Saddam legend or legacy in Iraq. Before leaving on a holiday he exuded exuberance at his news conference on July 30 in the Rose Garden of the White House.

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54. GWYNNE (Dyer). Welcome to 'Iraq-Nam'. *Nation and the world*. 12, 284; 2003, Sep, 1; 42-3.

The video claiming responsibility for the attacks that are delivered almost daily to Arabic language satellite TV channels attest that most

of them are actually being made by radical Islamist groups within the Sunni Arab population. These are precisely the religious extremists who were suppressed by Saddam's resolutely secular Baath Party. Salafists and other radicals who long for a 'puri'. Iraq purged of corrupting non-Islamic influences. Now they are free to act at last, and their first goal is to purify Iraq of American occupation troops. A tipping point of sorts has been passed there is now a serious guerrilla war in Iraq even if the US command is still unclear about the nature of its opponents. It will go for worse if religious extremists and nationalists among the Shia Arab majority follow the example of their Sunni Arab cousins and begin attacking the occupation forces but it is already affecting many calculations about the near term future.

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55. VAID (Nageshwant). Iraq's courage. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 257; 2003, Oct, 29; 10.

Serves as a critique on American intransigence, as also on its inability to predict the quagmire in which it has landed. Post war Iraq is rapidly degenerating into another Vietnam. The US uses terrorism and terrorists glibly in its interests are threatened, but what's happening now is the gutsy Iraqi spine springing back.

INSPECTION, NUCLEAR

56. UN-movic mandate. *Frontline*. 19, 20; 2002, Oct, 11; 12.

The mandate of the UN special commission unscom, which was formed at the close of the Gulf war in 1991 to verify the disbanding by Iraq of its chemical and biological weapons and missiles with a range of more than about 100 miles, and to ensure that Iraq did not reacquire such weapons. A separate 15 member group from the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was

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authorised to conduct nuclear inspections in Iraq. According to UN-movic spokesman, an inspection group in the field might consist of five or six members of the inspection team and four or five outside specialists.

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57. CHERIAN (John). Pyongyang's programme. *Frontline*. 19, 23; 2002, Nov, 22; 46-8.

The statement of the author is that Pyongyang insist that it is entitled to possess any type of weapons " to defend it sovereignty and right to existence from the ever growing nuclear threat by the US". The subdued response of the US to the North Korean revelation it had a clandestine nuclear weapons programme going, stands in contrast to Washington's rhetoric on the Iraq front. According to Bush's new doctrine of pre-emption, the US should strike against any state possessing weapons of mass destruction and having an authoritarian ruler.

_____, WEAPONS

58. MURALIDHARAN (Sukumar). Iran, Iraq and the US. *Frontline*. 19, 24; 2002, Dec, 6; 121.

This refers to sanctions and other weapons". It is states:" In demonising the Saddam Hussein regime, the farthest point in History that incident - after the ceasefire with Iran - when Iraq dropped lethal chemical agents on the town of Halabja to retake it from rebel Kurd elements".

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59. MURALIDHARAN (Sukumar). Search for fig leaves. *Frontline*. 19, 23; 2002, Nov, 22; 118.

The Fundamental point of divergence between the French and US positions on the renewed hunt for weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. Where the US had been insistent that the resumption of weapons inspections in Iraq and the initiation of military operations should be rolled up in one portmanteau resolution, France had been calling for a clear two stage process. The United nations Security Council, France argued should grant the authorisation for military action only after the weapons inspectors made an assessment of the threat posed by the Iraqi WMD programme, and reported back on the extent of cooperation they received.

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60. ANEJA (Atul). Regional mood. *Frontline*. 19, 20; 2002, Oct, 11; 10-1.

The UN demand that it not set any conditions on the visit of the weapons inspectors, Iraq has managed to galvanise France, Russia and China, three key members who are armed with the veto power, to stay a US led attack on it under a UN mandate. France, Russia and China, unlike the US have not shown any enthusiasm to unseat Saddam Hussein. Saudi Arabia announced that it would cooperate with the US provided a decision to use force against Baghdad was taken through the UN route. Arabs, Jordan has announced time and again its opposition to any American or non-American military action against Iraq and will continue to oppose such action until the last moment.

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61. SIROHI (Seema). Peacenik street. *Outlook*, 43, 5; 2003, Feb, 10; 28-9.

Week that began with anticipation around the United nation inspectors report and ended in great political theatre starring President George Bush and his applauding fans on capital hill, the world edged a little closer to war. It was the final warning the beginning of the endgame now in progress for months Bush furnished a long list of Iraq's secret stock piles of chemical and biological weapons, building quickly on the surprisingly negative report presented by Hans Blix the chief UN weapon inspector on January 27. Bush said Hussein had shown "Utter contempt" for the UNs deceiving and stashing documents in private homes. Finally he linked "brutal dictator" to Al Qaeda reminded the world that Hussein has used chemical weapons on his own people and described Iraqi torture techniques in graphic detail. "If this is not evil, then evil has no meaning".

IRAQ CAPITULATION

62. MURALIDHARAN (Sukumar). Prey and the predator. *Frontline*. 19, 21; 2002, Oct, 25; 20-4.

According to the Sukumar there could be no deeper affirmation of faith in the law of the jungle than the quick capitulation of the prey to the predator. But where certain norms prevails as in the relations between sovereign states, rapid acquiescence by the prey could often prevent a descent into the law of the jungle. As the stand off in the Gulf continues, a resolution introduced in the Security Council by the US and UK outlining the contours of a fresh regime of weapons inspections appears to be aimed at ultimately bringing about Iraq's capitulation.

_____, LOCATION

63. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Geo-Strategic location and natural resources. *Internet*.

Geographical location and natural resources of the nation serve as prime insurance for the security and prosperity of the concerned nation, therefore, the location of the Gulf as the oldest trade route is of prime importance because it is a meeting ground of the three continents; Asia, Europe and Africa. The strait of Hormuz links it to Indian ocean. Iraq is the most dominant nation in the Gulf region having immense oil reserve and hence bone of contention of Global importance.

_____, OIL ISSUE

64. POLITICS OF oil. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 41.

Many are convinced that war is being waged for all the wrong reasons - Iraqi oil, hegemony, unproven terrorist links and the doctrine of pre-emption. Oil is a secondary consideration even though much poster paint has been spilled to make the point. But securing the world's second largest reserves in friendly hands would surely be a rather happy "collateral gain". Iraq sits on a sea of oil with known reserves of more than 112 billion barrels". The day after Saddam is removed, the Iraqi oil industry is open for grabs and it will depend upon the government of Iraq to decide how it will dispense that resources, "says oil consultant Rob Sobhani, a professor at Georgetown University in Washington. Certainly, US companies would be in a strong position to complete for the right. Oil and recovery of old debts are such a huge prize, they could become a consideration for countries when they decide whether to join the fight. All this if Iraqi forces doesn't set their oil well on fire which would take years to extinguish and hundreds of billions to rebuild.

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65. BATRA (Prashant). Lock, stock and barrel. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 71; 2003, Mar, 25; 12.

In this article George Bush and Tony Blair have been saying that they want to liberate the Iraqi people from the clutches of Saddam Hussein. The arsenal of the UK and the US are much more deadlier than those of Iraq. So they should disarm their weapons first and then point a finger at their opponent. Moreover, this war has been waged against the UN's wishes. Nelson Mandela, during one of his speeches, said, "Even a man with a normal intelligence can tell that America is doing all this to have control over the Iraqi oil fields".

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66. AYED (Nahlad). Karradi tales. *Outlook*. 43, 16; 2003, Apr, 28, 38-40. This all of this is the fault of Saddam Hussein, no other "says the well groomed man efficiently snipping at a younger man's hair. Under his hand, the man getting his haircut counters, "This is what the American wanted. The Americans aren't going anywhere. They're staying right here and they're taking over our oil". "The Arabs have become weak. They will be taken over completely Iraq is just the first step". Many Iraqis are convinced Saddam is partly to blame. The horror we have seen in the last few weeks is no worse than what Saddam put us through before that, "Says a former teacher at the barber's. "The UN sanctions were imposed because of his invasion of Kuwait. He has killed more of his own people than this whole war has". But these are decidedly still early days. As the blame game gathers momentum bringing into its sweep daily developments, many Iraqis have begun to fault the Americans for the method they adopted to dispose Saddam.

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67. NOLEN (Stephane). I eat your eyes . *Outlook*. 43, 13; 2003, Apr, 7; 41.

According to the Nolen, the northern fronts too opens up, albeit haltingly, he felt that the war in Iraq had finally come to the north, when the 1,000 members of the US 173rd Airborne Brigade parachuted into a muddy airfield here on the western side of the Kurdish zone overnight Wednesday. The primary goal for the northern push, it seems will be Kirkuk, whose oil fields produce half of Iraqi petrol exports. The first attack came in the dark, missile strikes launched. Clouds of smoke billowed on the horizon above Kirkuk and the Mosul, and Kurdish soldiers, known as peshmerga, cheered each one. "I eat your eyes!" They said with each bombs, a Kurdish expression of delight.

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68. JASJIT SINGH. Burning oil wells signal Iraq on retreat. *The Indian Express*. 71, 114; 2003, Mar, 22; 8.

Saddam Hussein's Iraq as predicted by many, including US intelligence reports, has started torching oil fields in the southern part of the country. 30 oil wells were believed to be on fire and smoke could be noticed in satellite pictures. The country has a total of 1,685 oil wells and 2/3 of them are concentrated in the region west of Basra, right in the line of advance of the US 3rd division now rolling north into the country from its launch bases in Kuwait. Most American assessments so far have been based on the assumption that setting oilfield on fire would have serious implications in economic terms and also have long and short-term adverse environmental and health consequences, but virtually no negative impact on military operations.

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69. ABURISH (Said). Arabian knight. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 71; 2003, Mar, 25; 12.

Saddam Hussein we're going to miss you. While the world's eyes are fixed with alarm on the invasion of Iraq, the spin doctors of George Bush and Tony Blair are already writing script for victory celebrations. The first question they are trying to address is whether change is on the way. According to OPEC, Iraq has the second-largest oil reserves in the world. The scramble for Iraq's oil has already begun. American oil companies have been negotiating concessions with the Iraqi opposition in exile for months. The British are staking a claim based on their original pre-nationalisation control of the Iraqi Petroleum company. The French believe that the Anglo-French sykes-picot Agreement of 1916 gave them the right to the oil rich north of Iraq. Russia's claim is based on an agreement signed by Saddam Hussein.

, SUPER POWER

70. SIDHA (Shiraz). Lone superpower. *Outlook*. 43, 10; 2003, Mar, 17; 26-7.

Still seething from the fact that Europe's largest powers, France and Germany along with permanent members Russia and China, had hardened their anti-war stance, Britain consequently offered an amended draft resolution that could be more acceptable to the UNSC members. If the US forces a defeat for the vote on the second resolution, it could well abandon it altogether and still wage war on Iraq. Tight lipped China quickly echoed France in tatters. Poorer non-permanent UNSC members were stunned to be thrust into the limelight. But they tried to exploit it to their advantage. There have been promises of guns and oil and lucrative contracts to rebuild their

fragile economies and threats as well. The amount of pressure being put on these countries is tremendous unheard. Syria the only Arab state in the UNSC, will vote against the resolution-its relations with **Baghdad have recently improved after an oil pipeline was constructed between the two countries.** "While everyone is busy focussing on Iraq, it seems obvious that the entire international community will be adversely affected if the UNSC loses its influence as a unifying force to maintain peace".

IRAQ WAR

71. SUROOR (Hasan). Iraq war. *Frontline*. 19, 20; 2002, Oct, 11; 14.
The Trans-Atlantic rift between the US and its European allies over Iraq could not have been more bitter, and public. It has even turned rude at times with a German minister comparing the US President with Hitler, and chancellor Schroeder himself mincing no words in denouncing the US war aims in Iraq. Schroeder has made clear that being an ally of the US does not mean accepting Washington's diktrat and has ruled out any support-in cash or kind - to a military intervention in Baghdad.
72. KHOURI (Ram). Ugly word called war. *Nation and the world*. 12, 276; 2003, May, 1; 22-3.
For different reasons, Arabs and American broad casters provide a distorted incomplete picture of the war in Iraq. While accurately reflecting emotional and political sentiments on both sides. The most unfortunate and professionally disgraceful aspect of US television coverage in my view has been the widespread double assumption that Iraqis would offer no resistance and would welcome the American army with open arms. Some Iraqis will surely do so but most people

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in this region now see the Americans as an invading force that will become an occupying force. The American media reflect widespread American Ignorance about that it means to have your country invaded occupied, administered and retooled in someone else's image Americans know that their impressive military strength will eventually prevail on the battlefield yet they appear totally and bafflingly oblivious to the visceral workings of nationalism and national identity.

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73. SURAIYA (Jug). Battlefield Iraq. *The Times of India*. 74, 54; 2003, Mar, 28; 16.

They are three of the most unlikely candidates for heroism. A 56 year old man still living in Shadow of his not particularly distinguished father and even now widely lampooned as a clown forever stepping on verbal banana peels. A Prime Minister oozing the orthodontic charm of a used car salesman, who's earned himself the sobriquet of Uncle Sam's valet. And a murderous dictator bloody wars with neighbours, and now seeks to crown himself with the fiery halo to martyrdom. It would be funny if it weren't so tragic, where have all the real heroes gone? What ever warts history later discovered, there once were heroes. Roosevelt in his wheelchair; Churchill with his indomitable V sign and pugnacious cigar; Tito, from an obscure country most had never heard of; our own Nehru, anointed heir of the Father of Nation. Icons all, for more than one generation.

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74. CHANNEL WAR. *The Times of India*. 71, 54; 2003, Mar, 25; 26.
Media articles comparing viewer ships for the world cup and the start of Gulf war II say it all. Till the world cup final, Cricket was the main

attraction in India but viewers kept flipping to the news channels to get an eyeful of the battle scenes. The Vietnam war was the first to be telecast live in the drawing-rooms of America. However with American viewers distressed at witnessing the actual gore of ground fighting, the establishment and the T. V. channels opted for a more antiseptic view. Hence the next major conflict. America was involve in -Gulf war I in 1991 - saw the T. V. channels giving a bird's eye view of the war. And CNN was the main beneficiary with the likes of peter Arnett providing a voice-over from the ground as Saddam Hussein's mother of all battles ended with millions of dollars worth of Kuwaiti oil going up in smoke as the Iraqi leader set them of fire even while viewers fiddled with their remotes.

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75. AMERICA'S WARS and woes. *Meantime*. 4, 21; 2003, Feb, 7-20; 28. When does a nation take to war? When it is threatened by an attacking force? When it on part of its territory has been captured by another? When any of its assets has been usurped by another? Those sound sensible, whatever the cost. Did those countries attack on threaten American? Not all and of course a few of them had international equations, such as Yugoslavia and Bosnia. But now take a look at the map of America. How many neighbor does it have-just two countries that figure nowhere in the list Canada and Mexico. As the US administration is supposedly penalising all the torturing regimes the question Bush needs to answer is whether Saddam Hussein's is the only regime torturing its citizens Reputed British Journalist Robert Fisk wrote in "The Independent" on January 4, 2003 about the brutal relationship between the Algerian government and the US "No American on British newspaper has dared to investigate another, almost equally dangerous, relationship that the present US

administration is forging behind our backs with the military supported regime in Algeria.

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76. POWEL (Colin). Iraqi minefield. *The Times of India*. 72, 54; 2003, Mar, 26; 16.

As America military commanders and President Bush himself make claims of a quick victory in Iraq, they will surely ponder over the biggest contradiction of this war: How can a country alleged to possess nuclear and other deadly weapons be so swiftly vanquished? Award winning journalist Robert Fisk raises much the same question in his first Gulf war II despatch from Baghdad: How could the Iraqis ever believe with their broken technology, their debilitating 12 years of sanctions that they could defeat the computers of these missiles and these aircraft?" Indeed, Iraq has hardly a hope against the combined war might of the super-power and its allies.

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77. CHERIAN (John). Battle ready nation. *Frontline*. 19, 23; 2002, Nov, 22; 121.

President Bush said that if the US does not "disarm" Saddam Hussein then the US "will lead a coalition and disarm Saddam Hussein". Bush said in all seriousness that Iraq had a fleet of unmanned aircraft that could be used for missions targeting the US". He made an even more preposterous statements that the Iraqis were only six months away from developing a weapon of mass destruction. He cited a non-existent report from the International Atomic Energy Agency to bolster his argument. In fact, the IAEA had certified in 1998 that "Iraq had satisfactorily completed ... its full final and complete declaration of its clandestine nuclear programme".

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78. HAZRA (Indrajit). Theatres of war. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 75; 2003, Mar, 29; 12.

For five minutes or 20-depending on whether you're been unconvinced or not by the arguments cited by the Bush administration for invading Iraq-try and forget why you oppose or support the war. Much will continue to be written along that frontline, despite the fact that no matter what you read or hear, you are very unlikely to change your position on the matter now. Instead, let's move on to the subject of the unprecedented images of war that television viewers are now spectators to. A slew of disturbing visuals has led some to coin the term 'war porno' - more of a moral tag than a real description. But it can't be denied that as the war is piped live into house holds, TV viewers have been left shocked and awestruck (dictionary meaning filled by an emotion compounded of dread and wonder) at being transported up-close and personal to the theatre of war.

, AIM

79. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). War to achieve hidden objective of operation Desert Storm 1991. *Internet*.

America's war against Iraq 2003 in a real sense is Desert storm part II. This war aimed at achieving the hidden objectives of Desert storm 1991 which remained unachieved at that time because as per UN Resolution, the objective of that war was to liberate Kuwait from the Iraqi occupation. After the main objective was achieved, the multinational forces under United States leadership were about to race towards Baghdad and Basra when hostilities were called off by the UN. Therefore, US could not achieve leadership change in Baghdad and monopolise Iraqi's oil resource.

, CASUALTIES

80. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Casualties of coalition forces. *Internet.*

America's victory in the Iraq war 2003 is its worst defeat because in this war, as per America's own estimates, America lost 120 persons and more than 400 of its troops were severely wounded. The British casualties are not yet known. This causality figure is much higher than the casualty figure of the Desert storm 1991. Though Iraq's military capabilities in this war were not even 10% of her capabilities during operation Desert Storm 1991. This clearly establishes that in this war, Iraq's fighting spirit was very high and Americans were no match to it.

81. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Victor-the murderer of culture heritage. *Internet.*

The greatest casualty in this war is Iraq's cultural heritage of 7,000 years which is a shock for the intellectuals of the world. It may be recorded that the National Museum of Iraq which recorded the history of civilization that flourished more than 7000 years ago was looted and destroyed in the full view of American troops. This is the greatest cultural disaster in the history of the civilized world American passively watched the looting of 1,70,000 artifacts from the National Museum of Iraq. It is worth mentioning that looting exercise of the Museum continued for full 48 hours without any effective effort by the American troops to stop it.

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82. JACOB (Satish). Carpet bomb. *Outlook*. 43, 15; 2003, Apr, 21; 39.

The author opinion is that really getting into Baghdad was simple as that, nothing in comparison to the resistance they encountered along the way. And then began the looting and statue-smashing spree, right through the day. He said that I can't forget those scenes of grief and pain; stretchers and stretchers of people with horrific injuries. I saw children and their mothers blown up, families wiped out. The city wear a brutish post war look with the rubble of bombed building, widespread looting and a sense of the social order crumbling. Baghdad in popular imagination is synonymous with learning and refinement.

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83. JOSTLING FOR. *The Times of India*. 76, 54; 2003, Mar, 31; 14.

While the war in Iraq may be hogging the headlines for now, many are already, looking ahead to the peace, that will follow, and what it might offer. To be precise, the lucrative business of Iraq. Indeed, some commentators have flatly stated that the Indian government should back the Bush regime's actions, in the hope of getting a juicy share of the Iraq pie. Unfortunately, it may not work out quite that way, if American media reports are to be believed. In a recent article 'The New York Times' put the estimated cost of rebuilding Iraq at between \$ 25 billion and \$ 100 billion. The cost will be borne by the Iraqis, but the money will be controlled and disbursed by the US government. Top priority projects include port at Umm Qasr, rebuilding of two international airports and three domestic ones, ensuring availability of potable water, and reconstruction of power plants, railroads, schools, hospitals and irrigation systems.

_____, **CHAOS**

84. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Chaos in occupied areas. *Internet*.

Looting prevailed in hospitals, hotels and civilian residential areas in full view of the occupational forces. To be precise, we may say that the areas, under occupational forces came under law of the jungle and the coalition forces were happy to see it. This approach of the coalition forces is all together against the provision of laws of war.

_____, _____

85. DANA HAR (Paul). Smog of war. *Outlook*. 43, 35; 2003, Apr, 7; 33-5.

The author opinion is that amid foot loose missiles and emphatic denials, the US may have lost too much in the battle for Iraqi minds. The blood-red sky which hug heavily over the Al Shaab market was full of foreboding. For two days Baghdad had been swallowed by the biggest Sandstorm in living memory. The fine, ruby coloured, choking and was causing chaos in the city, day had turned to dust and everything was breaking down. This was the tragedy for the people of Al Shaab and a public relations disaster for the American administration.

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86. STABILITY AT stake. *Nation and the world*. 12, 285; 2003, Sep, 16; 36-7.

The powerful blasts outside the mosque in Najaf perished over 80 lives and injured about 150 people including the renowned Shiite cleric and scholar Mohammad Ayotollah Bakr al-Hakim spending 17 years in exile in Iraq al-Hakim returned to his native place. Najaf after the collapse of Saddam regime. Car Bomb that slew a Key

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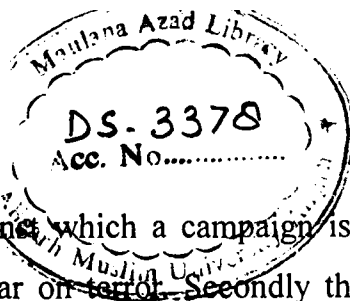
United ally from Iraq's Shiite majority and dozens of fellow Muslims at the nation's holiest Shrine after Friday prayers leaves no doubt. Washington faces an uphill task to create a stable Iraq. Its troops will be on high alert-if discreetly in the background next day when Ayatollah Mohammad Baqir al-Hakim is expected to be buried in the holy Shiite City of Najaf.

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87. SIROHI (Seema). De-baathised trains. *Outlook*. 43, 15; 2003, Apr, 21; 40.

There was quiet jubilation here and a bit of "I- told-you-so" triumphalism as statue after statue of Saddam Hussein fell, the iconic symbol of break from the past from Budapest to Bucharest, now extending to Baghdad. The White House was bathed in a palpable sense of vindication and US Vice President Dick Cheney congratulated himself and the pentagon for "one of the most extraordinary military campaigns ever conducted". The chaos, the looting, the broken water and telephone lines and possible ethnic clashes as the lid comes off the pressure cooker of emotions are just some of the formidable challenges ahead for US troops.

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88. SEABROOK (Jeremy). This is not a war. *Nation and the world*. 12, 271; 2003, Feb, 16; 16-7.

War implies armies in contention adversaries of more or less equal strength untested so that the outcome is not a foregone conclusion. War implies a contest. This conflict is leaving nothing to chance. In fact the word 'war' shares a common origin with the word 'worse' it meant, originally confusion on strife. There will certainly be plenty of that. There are three levels of rhetoric first is the material threat of



WMD against which a campaign is being waged. This is conflated with the war on terror. Secondly there is the legalistic case against Saddam, which abounds in lawyerly terms like 'material breach'. Thirdly, there are the exaltation of righteousness bringing the democracy to Iraq. Making the world a safer place the rituals of purification and cleaning which only the righteous can undertake.

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89. KIDWAI (Ansar). This is not a war. *Nation and the world*. 12, 271; 2003, Feb, 16; 18-9.

In that moment of death & devastation the American nation rose as one man to take up the challenge vowing revenge. The entire world swung to its support in that hour of tragedy. The dastardly act was traced to Osama & Al-Qaida outfit & President Bush had all the global backing when he embarked on wreaking vengeance & punish the guilty. That was no time to pick holes in Bush's security armoun & Defence system. Bush own popularity rating skyrocketed & Afghanistan's Taliban regime was bombed pummelled, toppled & hounded out. Bush has meanwhile found another whipping boy in Saddam. No civilised white man in his public utterance or on the media would credit him with a respectable prefix even though he still is the leader of a country which is part of the UN comity nations call him at least Dictator Saddam.

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90. GHAREKHAN (Chinmaya R). Menace from Iraq. *The Hindu*. 126, 273; 2003, Nov, 18; 10.

Few people in India, as undoubtedly is the case in other parts of the world, feel much genuine sympathy for the predicament in which the US administration finds itself in Iraq. There is, in fact, a widespread

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sentiment that the Americans are entirely responsible for the mess in Iraq, which they have handedness and pre-emptive unilateralism. The US cannot simply walk away from Iraq before its stated objective of establishing democracy in the country is achieved substantially, without serious loss of prestige and other adverse consequences. The current priority of Washington is to entrust security to the Iraqi so that the American military presence in the country can be reduced. The decision of Paul Bremer III to disband the Iraqi army was understandable from one perspective, since that army could not be trusted not to side with the remnants of the Baathist regime. The US will have to take a larger view of its national interests and cooperate fully with the UN. Some at least of the billions it is prepared to spend on its own will have to be funnelled through the UN.

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91. SAID (Edward). United States bring years of turmoil. *Nation and the world*. 12, 283; 2003, Aug, 16; 14-5.

At least since World War II American strategic interests in the Middle East have been first to ensure supplies of oil and second to guarantee at enormous cost the strength to guarantee at enormous cost the strength and domination of Israel over its neighbors. Every empire however tells itself and the world that it is unlike all the empires that its mission is not to plunder and control but to educate and liberate. These ideas are by no means shared by the people who inhabit that empire but that hasn't prevented the US propaganda and policy apparatus from imposing its imperial perspective on Americans, whose source of information about Arabs and Islam are woefully inadequate. Several generations of Americans have come to see the Arab world mainly as a dangerous place where terrorism and religious fanaticism are spawned and where a gratuitous anti

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Americanism is inculcated in the young by evil clerics who are anti-democratic and virulently anti-Semitic. "Arabists" are under attack, simple to speak Arabic or to have some sympathetic acquaintance. At least since World War II Americans strategic interests in the middle east have been first to ensure supplies of oil and second to guarantee at enormous cost the strength and domination of Israel over its neighbors.

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92. RECOIL IN Iraq. *Hindustan Times*. 29, 257; 2003, Oct, 28;10

The unease and dismay in the US over the protracted war in Iraq, as was evident from the peace march in Washington last Saturday, must have intensified after Sunday's rocket attack on a Baghdad Hotel in which US deputy defence secretary Paul Wolfowitz was staying and Monday's serial bomb blast in the Iraq capital. As the American viceroy in Iraq, Paul Bremer, has admitted the terrorists have become more organised and sophisticated. Reports are now filtering out about the many innocent people including children, who have died as a result of the American habit of shooting first and asking later. For every school that is opened or hospital made there are hundreds of victims of US soldiers.

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93. POTTER (Mitch). Never so wrong. *Outlook*. 43,15; 2003, Apr, 21; 28.

A slaughter in Falluja leaves as many as 15 Iraqi anti-occupation protesters dead including three boys no older than 10 one-day later US secretary Donald Rumsfeld steps into Iraqi soil beaming as he tells troops at the former Saddam International airport that "never have so many been so wrong about so much" Yet, outside downtown

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Baghdad's Palestine Hotel, its now routine to see Shiite Muslims flex politicle muscle as they chant in unison for a new Iraq guided by the hand of Islam, not America. Such was the paradox of post-war Iraq in the week that President George W. Bush formally announced victory. Coming in a conservative another challenge for post-war stability as US combat forces struggle to adopt to the role of peacemakers. Overwhelmingly the larger challenge remains winning the confidence of Iraq's Shiite Muslim majority 2 million Shiites marked a day of prayer, pilgrimage & penitence known as Arbin in the holy city of karbala in memory of the revered Shiite saint Imam Hussein women wept openly on the crowded streets here as groups of male devotees danced & chanted in rituals deemed worthy of the imprisonment of the past 35 years. "This is the real day of liberation in Iraq" said a cuphoric Amin Mohsen 40 a first time witness to Arbiin. "It's Incredible.

, CHARACTERISTICS

94. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Nature of the conflict. *Internet*.

The present conflict was as if two wild tigers in prime of their health were attempting to kill a half-fed rabbit. Their main target was to get hold of Saddam Hussein dead or alive, which still emains unfulfilled. Yet the victors have won the Iraq oil resource. President Bush has clearly warned Syria, Iran and North Korea to take lessons from Iraq.

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95. BUSH'S IMPERIAL designs. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 68; 2003, Mar, 21; 18.

As the American missiles rained down on Baghdad at down on Thursday, the world entered a new and uncertain phase. It's not only

the satellite-guided ammunition which is the only novel feature of this hi-tech war. What is even more significant is the concept of pre-emption which is guiding the US administration. As president Bush has said, "we meet the threat now.... So that we do not have to meet it later." A pre-emptive strike of this magnitude- which is unusual if not unprecedented- is not the only distinctive aspect of the war. It is also being waged without the UN approval. True, there have been other conflicts which did not have the world body's imprimatur notably in the Balkans, not to mention Latin America. But these were not regarded in the 'cash of civilisation' terms as the present one, which has inflamed public opinion virtually all over the Muslim world.

_____, **CRITICAL PHASE**

96. BROOKE (Rupert). Long road to Baghdad. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 72; 2003, Mar, 26; 12.

The war in Iraq is entering its most critical phase. The fortunes of the two sides have now come to depend on what happens during the battle for Baghdad. As is the case with any invading force, the outcome of the conflict will depend on the capture of the capital city. If it 'falls' without too great a loss of innocent lives, the invaders will be deemed to have 'won'. But if the siege is prolonged and bloody, then the outcome will be seen in a different light. Given the importance of Baghdad, the original US plan envisaged a two pronged on it from Turkey in the North and Kuwait in the south. The idea was evidently to achieve a quick and decisive victory. The Americans had also expected a great deal of Kurdish support in the northern areas on the road to Baghdad.

_____, CONSENSUS

97. MURALIDHARAN (Sukumar). Consensus for war. *Frontline*. 19, 24; 2002, Dec, 6; 23.

The UNs Security Council capped a week of triumph for the US administration by unanimously approving a tough new set of conditions for Iraq to the comply with when weapon inspector return to the country. Bush delivered his arrogant ultimatum to the UN, to either "act or face irrelevance" US draft resolution on Iraq hold the field virtually unchallenged. Russia and France had their alternative proposals ready. But neither was inclined to take the bit between the teeth and incur the displeasure of the US by formally introducing rival resolutions into the debate.

98. AHMAD (Aijaz). In the shadow of permanent war. *Frontline*. 19, 20; 2002, Oct, 11; 16.

Iraqi society has been under siege during this whole period military, economically and politically. Per capita income has been cut to about a fifth of what it was a decade ago, more than a quarter of the population suffers from malnutrition, schools and hospitals have decayed and 60 % or more of the population has not more access to clean water-this, in a country that had the most developed welfare state among the more populous of the Arab countries. The real danger lies in the extensive US commitment to unilateral action, the solidity and sweeping scale of US strategic designs, and the propensity of the other major powers eventually to accept US unilateralism in some purported larger interest.

, CONSEQUENCES

99. SAID (Edward). Iraq's war. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 50.

Iraqi ministers maintain they are ready for war. But experts in all areas-healthy, military, nutrition economy are extremely worried at the consequences of war. The medical system is extreme fragile and if there a war health system will collapse". The hospital has secured another emergency vehicle, store extra drugs and above all extra gallons of water other infrastructure systems electricity, water and sewage too are creaking. These are working at a fraction of their previous capacity, largely due the sanctions and the country's inability to import new machinery to refurbish the crumbling infrastructure. Anyone in the world to live one day like we live in Iraq. These nations are in dismal quantity.

100. SAID (Edward). Irony of the Gulf conflict. *Main stream*. 41, 43; 2003, Oct, 11; 6-7.

Many Americans and Arabs, as well as Americans of Arab origin, are watching with almost inexpressible feeling of apprehension the slide into an appalling and horrendously costly war. Many Arabs oppose Iraq's aggression and support a total withdrawal of Iraqi troops, yet strongly oppose a US attack. The major reason for the American build up and the increasing likelihood of war is that the US still believes in its right to project its power where it pleases, for its own ends, wrapped in its own "higher" morality and principles. Western ignorance of Arab and Islamic culture becomes a useful mode of welfare: the enemy is easily dehumanised and readied for the bill. A central casualty has been language. Today's Arab media are a disgrace. The Egyptian and Saudi Press almost without exception

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seem committed to the destruction of Iraq; their pages permit few demurrals.

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101. JHA (Prem Shankar). Stuck in Iraq. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 74; 2003, Mar, 28; 16.

Barely a week into the second Gulf war, most of the cosy assumption on which the US had based its decision to attack Iraq are in danger of being proved false. These were, first, that Saddam Hussein was a hated tyrant whom all but a handful of Iraqis would be happy to see the last of second, that the bulk of the Iraqi army, which was made up of 'wretched conscripts', was nor prepared to fight a vastly superior force and would surrender in droves. Third, that there would, as a consequences, be relatively few Iraqi casualties, especially civilian fourth, that most Iraqi especially the Shias of southern Iraq and the Kurds in the north, would welcome the 'coalition forces' as liberators.

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102. ASHWANI KUMAR. Lighting the tinderbox. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 73; 2003, Mar, 27; 12.

The devastating consequences of the war in Iraq have not deterred the US and its allies from waging a second Gulf war. Compulsions of domestic politics and a strategy to expand American influence across the globe have prevailed over saner counsel. The UN Security Council's refusal to legitimise war without exhausting the scope of United nation inspections pro claims an unfortunate failure of the world community to tame raw power to the discipline of international law and public opinion. The absence of any clear connection of the Iraqi regime with the terrorists of 9/ 11 robs the US of any justification for an attack on Iraq. Does the conflict signal an end of

diplomacy in preventing future wars? Does the war represent a proportionate response to 9/ 11? Or is it part of a strategy that goes for beyond the pursuit of Al-Qaeda? Will the invasion of Iraq isolate the US and its allies from the rest of the International community? These are serious questions in need of answers.

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103. SUKUMARAN (R). Alternative scenario. *The Hindu*. 126, 291; 2003, Dec, 9; 12.

The US desires regime change, but adjure the use of assassination. The war is as short with his life not in danger, Saddam stays in Baghdad. The war over he attempts to salvage whatever he can. Baath party officials like good pragmatists everywhere, switch loyalties and swear allegiance to democracy pluralism and any other 'ism' demanded. There is an elaborate surrender ceremony. Saddam's humiliation is broadcast live. The Saddam myth is destroyed forever. More importantly the state structure and institutions for governance are intact. Post war activity can begin without a hiatus. An Iraqi governing council moves in to take over control and begin the transition towards democratic rule. Elections can be held in due course with Saddam short of his teeth and claws, there is no insurgency. It is fatal to policy when heads of state take entrenched positions. A more flexible kaders than George Bush would have allowed himself more room for manocuvre. But his lack of diplomatic skill and his visceral dislike of Saddam reinforced by his south Baptist leanings and neo-conservatives advisors, pushed him into a position which did mot permit retreat.

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104. MUHAMMAD P V SAEED. Honey moon memoirs. *Mean Time*. 4, 21; 2003, Feb, 7-20; 29.

The ruling elite in Washington DC is working on a final design for attacking Baghdad. President Bush's national security advisor condoleeza Rice recently argued that the US has a "moral case" for war on Iraq. But the kind of "morality" that the rulers in Washington believe in can be understood from the slimy record of US actions in the Iran-Iraq war and in Saddam's Kurdish misadventures. Pathogenic, toxigenic, and other hazardous materials were legally exported from the US to Iraq. Iraq was waging war with Iran, at a time when Washington feared the spread of what they saw as Tehran-inspired 'Islamic fundamentalism'. Quite interesting on July 25, 1990 just a week before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait April Glaspie, the US ambassador to Iraq told Saddam Hussein that "I have direct instruction from the President to seek better relations with Iraq "Hearing this Saddam had every reason to assume that any invasion of Kuwait in part over the border disputes would be met with little if any US resistance.

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105. WAR BOOM. *The Times of India*. 68, 54; 2003, Mar, 21; 16.

Oh, what a lovely war! That seemed to be the initial response of global markets as American missiles began to seek out what US officials described as 'targets of opportunity'. Stockmarkets across Asia opened strongly with Tokyo's Nikkei closing up 1.8 percent and South Korea's Kospi posting a gain of five percent. Asian bourses thus followed in the footsteps of the dow, which had delivered its sixth straight day of gains on Wednesday. The dollar remained steady and oil prices dropped to a three month low as OPEC committed

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itself to making up for any shortage caused by the attack on Iraq. It's interesting to look at this issue from the perspective of the financial market since, they do not base their decisions on ethics or morality.

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106. POTTER (Mitch). True lies. *Outlook*. 43,19; 2003, May,19; 45.

Nothing emanating from the ashes of gulf war II compares in drama to the saga of saving Private Lynch. A young American woman soldier rescued by her mates from the clutches of blood thirsty Iraqi. Nassiriyah's medical team was under tremendous pressure during those war days. But they all made a point of giving Lunch the best of everything. Despite a scarcity of food, fruit juice and cookies were scavenged for their American guest. Dr al-Houssona said at first, Jessica was very frightened. "Everybody was poking their head in the room to see her and she asked 'Do they want to hurt me?'" I told her, of course not. Three days before the United State said, Lunch underwent orthopaedic surgery involving a platinum plate import. However, the story of Jessica rescue may have had an innocent enough start. When a US military doctor visited the hospital, Raazk said , I told him, You do realise you could have just knocked on the door and we would have wheeled Jessica down to you, don't you?" He was shocked to hear the real story. What troubles the staff in Nassiriyah most are report that Lynch was abused in their care.

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107. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Impact of sanctions on Iraq. *Internet*.

US forced UN to impose sanctions on Iraq under the plea to curtail Iraq's military power so that in future Iraq may not attempt any military adventure against her neighbours on account of these

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sanctions Baghdad's military capability in 2003 was only a fraction of it what in 1991, While significant upgrading of technology has taken forces. Therefore, the present operations have qualitatively different from the 1991 campaign.

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108. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Impact of sanctions on Iraq. *Internet*.

America's strategy for Iraq war 2003 was pre-emptive. Fifteen days before the operation started, Pentagon said that it would unless at least 3000 precision guided bombs missiles in the first 48 hours of compaign to be followed quickly by ground operation. And thus, they had planned carpet bombing of Iraq and win the war within few days, because they assumed that the carpet bombing will break Iraq's will to fight with Americans and thus they will have no option but to surrender.

_____, **ILLEGAL**

109. JENKINS (Simon). Not a dossier but an act of desperation. *Nation and the world*.11, 264; 2002, Nov, 1; 36.

Saddam is certainly a league leader among dictators. We are not dealing with a jumped up Taliban or a mad Ayatollah. The Iraqi leader's 20-year rule has been tenacious, merciless and brutal even by middle east standards, long before the west gave him the excuse of economic sanctions as an engine of repression. There seemed little doubt that Bush, with Blair in tow, would have gone directly to armed conflict as soon as troops were in place. Both were abruptly constrained by democracy. A battery of international lawyers declared such aggression illegal and wide" coalition of the cautions" emerged

not least from congressional leaders and member of Bush's family court.

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110. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Devil preaches and anity. *Internet*.

American war against Iraq is the practical demonstration of the dictom that power corrupts absolutely. America's contention to liquidate Iraq weapons of mass destruction for the good of humanity seconds like a devil preaching sanity because the weapons of mass destruction possessed by America are much more than the sum total of such weapons possessed by all other nation of the world. There is no evidence at any stage available to the rest of the world that America is willing to disown and destroy the weapons of mass destruction possessed by her and her allies. Thus, this war was wholly immoral and illogical.

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111. BIDWAI (Praful). Machine head. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 69; 2003; Mar, 22; 18.

If George W. Bush wanted to kick the UNs in the teeth and flagrantly offend the will of the international community while endangering its security, he couldn't have done so more viciously then by launching a manifestly unjust war on Iran. Not only is this a war without a rationale (*casus belli*), it violates the explicit intention of the Security Council which was set to reject the US-united Kingdom Spain-sponsored 'second resolution'-and not because of hostile vetoes alone. This is not the first time in history that the US had launched an unjust war or by passed the Security Council. It has done the first repeatedly, as in Vietnam and Grenada and the second too, most recently in

Kosovo. But this is the first time that America has invoked a new 'doctrine'(of pre-emption). Never before did it face so much civil society opposition worldwide. And never before did it take such an issue to the UN only to withdraw it in a cowardly manner.

_____, **MIRAGE**

112. BARNARD (Anne). Dust devils and a mirage. *Outlook*. 43, 13; 2003, Apr, 7; 38-9.

The war opened when no one expected it: at first light. President Bush's deadline for Saddam Hussein to leave Iraq elapsed at 04:15 a. m. Baghdad time. The truth may never be known. It depends on your point of view, according to the writer of this article. For critics the war is going badly. Ironically, opinion polls show American's support for the war has not diminished but the percentage of those who thinking it is going well has dropped by half. These factors combined could convince Bush to step on it. So, expect more bombing, more deaths, more destruction.

_____, **NATIONAL GAIN**

113. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). War for national gain only. *Internet*.

The war fought against Iraq by America was neither for the good of Iraqi people nor the good of International community, but it was in over and the exercise for the Iraq's reconstruction has to start. The world community of the nation and the people as a whole want that Iraq's reconstruction should take place under the command control and supervision of the UNs, but the US wants that the bulk of Iraq's reconstruction work should be done by American companies, the cost of which will be paid through the sale of Iraq's oil. Thus, America

will be able to strengthen its economy and extract the cost of war it has incurred.

_____, PSYCHOLOGY

114. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Psychology of the war. *Internet*.

This war started on a psychological note to propagate that America wants to save humanity from doom which Iraq may attempt to cause, through her weapons of mass destruction while the UN arms inspectors had clearly said that Iraq does not possess weapons of 'Mass destruction'. It may be noted that throughout the military conflict, no such weapons was used by Iraq against the invading Anglo-American forces and even after capturing Baghdad Americans have not found any trace of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. This has been exposed America and its allies that they willfully tried to mislead the world only to wage a war for American hegemony.

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115. AYED (Nahlah). Streets. *Outlook*. 43, 13; 2003, Apr, 7; 37.

In this physical, psychological war, Saddam surprisingly is still ahead one of the biggest surprise of this war has been the Iraqi military's resilience against coalition many times larger and better equipped. Langton said, "First, its not going to be easy to take Baghdad. If they manage to enter, they'll have to take it street by street, building by building". Iraq's resistance is just one of the problems the coalition has encountered. Other says it's a last ditch effort on the part of Saddam's loyalists to put up the biggest fight they can - and not only militarily. A larger part of this war, after all, has been psychological and public relations warfare.

_____, REALITY

116. SIROHI (Seema). Dubya and the Baghdad. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 41.

Millions of anti-war protesters worldwide have snatched some more time for diplomacy. It is the last window for peace during which Iraq must visibly destroy its presumed chemical and biological weapons as the US and UK make a final push for war through the UN. Hans Blix careful delineation of reality led to an epic battle at the UN, pitching France, Russia, China and Germany against the US and UK. But Bush asserted that the anti-war protests were irrelevant to his decision on whether to use military force against Iraq. "Size of protest, it's like deciding 'well I am going to decide policy based upon a focus group'. The role of a leader is to decide policy based upon the security - in this case - security of the people", he said in typical Bush speak of half-sentences and incomplete thoughts.

_____, RESISTANCE

117. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Iraqi resistance. *Internet*.

America's assumption about Iraq's will were totally false. It is true, that coalition forces attempted carpet bombing of not only military establishments but also thickly populated civilian areas in major cities of Iraq but Iraq's resistance proved that bombs, weaponry and destruction were no match to Iraqis national will bravery and determination. This has proved that defeat is a condition of mind and not a physical surrender and this is the reason that even after the fall of Baghdad, the war is not over and violence against American forces may continue for many more coming days.

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118. VARADARAJAN (Siddharth). America's endless war. *The Times of India*. 72, 54; 2003, Mar, 26; 16.

Forget the shock and awe-inspiring pornography of massive explosions filmed from the sky, the plaintive faces of civilians being bombed into liberation or even the plucky resistance of Iraqi partisans. For me, the most compelling image of the US-led aggression against Iraq was what happened in Umm Qasr on the first day of the ground invasion. A spokesman for the invaders declares that the port had been secured. And to emphasise the reality of American conquest, the Iraqi flag was torn down from the docks and the stars and stripes hastily hoisted in its place. For a war officially meant to be about Iraqi Freedom not occupation, that rudely fluttering American flag was an unsettling intimation of what the future really has in store. Anxious that the illusion of piety surrounding Anglo-American intentions be maintained, British Defence secretary Geoff Hoon counselled his US counterpart that the dockyard spectacle not be repeated in a hurry.

, WAGES

119. REDUCE THE Wages of war. *The Indian Express*. 71, 113; 2003, Mar, 21; 8.

Authors thinks that incumbent on both sides in the second Gulf war to ensure that it ends quickly, with minimum casualties, and with the least possible pain to the innocents. Unfortunately, the history of wars of the last century does not provide the confidence that the greater accuracy of weapons and consciousness about casualties, have actually translated into reducing the costs imposed on non-combatants and economic assets. If anything, the civilian to military casualty ratio in the wars of the 20th century had reversed with the

passage of time. Even the last Gulf war had resulted in unacceptable levels of deaths. This makes it even more important to ensure that "collateral" damage - ugly term as it is - is reduced to the irreducible minimum.

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120. JASJIT SINGH. Waging an uncertain war. *The Indian Express*. 71, 118; 2003, Mar, 27; 8.

According to Singh wars by their very nature are waged on the basis of assumptions, and few, if any, plans made according to them survive the first shot. The present Iraq war is no different. The question is whether US assumptions or Iraqi assumptions will bear greater fruit. Its unilateralism and the disjunction between diplomatic and military policy apart, one week into the war, it seems that the US has based its war plans on assumptions in the employment of military power that at best, are questionable. Militarily, the most significant assumption was that smaller, more mobile, more flexible forces would achieve victory more easily, more quickly and at a lesser cost.

, WEAPONS

121. SHENOY (TVR). After the war of weapons. *The Indian Express*. 71, 118; 2003, Mar, 27; 8.

The author think that when people ask me how I think the war will pan out I respond by asking, "which war?" This is because it is not one just war but three that is going on in the Persian Gulf and its neighbouring areas. There is the genuine article - the shooting war between Iraq and the American-led 'coalition of the wilting'. Then there is the noisy war of words between Britain and 'Old Europe' comprising largely the France - German combine. Both these wars have received their fair share of media coverage. But the least

reported, yet potentially the most interesting, conflict is the silent war of emotion waged by the Arab street, on the one hand, and the men who rule it, on the other.

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122. JHA (Prem Shanker). Give us a reason. *Outlook*. 43, 15; 2003, Apr, 21; 20.

The war in Iraq is all over. American armour occupies the centre of Baghdad. Saddam Hussein's giant statue in a central square has been pilled down. Some Iraqis have begun to express their hatred of him openly. Elsewhere, notably in Basra and other smaller towns in Southern Iraq, a few others have also thanked the Americans and British for 'liberating' them. Americans were bluffing. A more pertinent fact is that the Americans have not found a single chemical or biological weapon anywhere so far. If the Iraqi had these, and had they even contemplated using them, some at least would have been found in the mountains of weaponry that the Americans and British have captured.

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123. MURALIDHARAN (Sukumar). Sanctions and other weapons. *Frontline*. 19, 20; 2002, Oct, 11; 8.

According to Sukumar "as the President Bush warned the UN, Saddam Hussein's regime is a grave and gathering danger. It is a danger to its neighbours, to the US, to the Middle East and to International peace and stability. It is a danger we do not have the option to ignore. The world has acquiesced in Saddam Hussein's aggression abuses and defiance for more than a decade".

IRAQI CIVILIANS

124. NIXON (Richard M). America's trigger hippies. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 294; 2003, Dec, 10; 10.

The notion of the crime and punishment is a complex one, and the conduct of the US in Iraq and Afghanistan serves to emphasise the degree to which ethics and morality are tied up with who calls the shots. It is quite remarkable how casually the Americans treat the question of people of these countries they kill or take prisoner, whether combatants or innocent civilians. The guiding spirit appears to be expediency arising from arrogance of power, rather than regard for international laws and protocols or canons of plain civilised behaviour. The US recently earmarked a fund of \$ 1.5 million to families of civilians killed by its army in Iraq. Clearly, the number of dead is substantial and Washington is naturally keen to limit the political fallout of civilian deaths in an occupied territory lest it further inflame public sentiment.

_____, DIPLOMATS

125. PULLELLA (Philip). Life becomes even more lonely for Iraqi diplomats. 71, 118; 2003, Mar, 27; 8.

The author feels that being an Iraqis diplomat in the west has been a lonely life for the past 12 years, ever since Baghdad was isolated after the 1991 Gulf war. For some, it has just become even more lonely. Faris Ail Shooker, Iraqi charge d'affaires in Rome, lost half of his staff when Rome expelled four members of Baghdad's interests section at the Sudanese embassy following a request from Washington. "I have to do the jobs of five people now", he said, sitting next to a big Iraqi flag and under a fading black and white picture of Saddam Hussein.

LESSON FROM WAR

126. SUKUMARAN (R). Failure of US strategy in Iraq. *The Hindu*. 126, 291; 2003, Dec, 9; 12.

On May 1, 2003 President Bush declared major combat in Iraq even after triumphant landing on a US carrier in the Persian Gulf. However violence continues unabated American combat deaths post May 1 now exceed those in the war itself. The three Punic wars between Rome and earthage began in 246 BC and ended in 146 BC with the total destruction of earthage. Roman retribution was ferocious-earthage was razed to the ground and salt ploughed into its fields. It was decreed that the site not be occupied for 25 years. The Roman republic touched its nadir in the second Punic war. Hannibal inflicted three successive defeats on Roman armies and finally in 216 BC at Cannae, annihilated a Roman army of 50,000. Yet Rome did not succumb. Instead, in 202 BC at Zama, it decisively defeated earthage. Carthage never recovered.

LIBERATION MOVEMENT

127. ANSARI (Mehtab Alam). Is Saddam behind the new movement. *Mainstream*. 41, 43; 2003, Oct, 11; 19-20.

The will of the Iraqi people is rooted in and coloured and strengthened by the spirit of Arab nationalism. Taking into account the genesis of Arab nationalism, the US army might face a stiffer challenge from the Iraqi people in comparison with the Vietnamese. Arab nationalism was borne as a response to a challenge - the challenge of western colonialism. Thus it was born as an attempt to struggle against alien intrusion. As it developed and approached maturity,, it became a 'liberation movement' having all the true characteristics of such movements. The history of Arab reaction to colonialist domination and of the development of this reaction to the

present time, is the history of Arab nationalism. The impact of this movement has been widely felt among the vast majority of Iraqi population. Saddam Hussein at present is not in a position to pose any threat to anyone in anyway since the American noose is tightening day by day around his neck. As he is in danger of his own survival, Saddam will never dare to involve himself in a adopting guerilla tactics particularly.

MEDIA REPORT

128. FISKFS (Robert). Truth about the 'Takeover' of Basra. *Nation and the world*. 12, 275; 2003, Apr, 16; 23-5.

The US war against Iraq is being exhibited to world eyes almost solely through the US media, which as a class - has decided to act patriotic and promote the Pentagon's point of view. In this first media story to break the ranks, Robert Fisk undoes the US media reporting on Basra. It is also proof that Basra - reportedly "captured and" secured by British troops has been indeed under the control of Saddam Hussein's focus. Despite claims by British officers that some form of verising has broken out in Basra, cars and buses continue to move through the streets while Iraqis queue patiently for gas bottles as they are unloaded from a government truck. General Khaled Hatem is interviewed in a Basra street, surrounded by hundreds of his uniformed and armed troops, and telling al-Jazeera's reporter that his men will "never surrender to Iraq's enemies. Armed Baath party militiamen can also be seen in the streets, where traffic cops are directing lorries and buses near the city's Sheraton Hotel.

MESSAGE

129. CHERIAN (John). Looking up to India. *Frontline*. 19, 25; 2002, Nov, 20; 20.

The view of the author is that Iraq considers India an influential power in the region and a traditional friend was illustrated by the visit of Iraqi Information Minister to New Delhi. The purpose of this visit was to convey a "verbal note", "to deal with the new UN resolution, not accepted it", from the Iraqi President to Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee. The Indian government has not responded to the Iraqi request. Atal Behari made a statement prior to the visit of the Iraqi Minister, that India wanted all issues relating to Iraq to be settled under the auspices of the UN, paved the way for a successful visit.

MILITARY INVASION

130. JHA (Prem Shanker). Caravan rumbles on. *Outlook*. 43, 16; 2003, Apr, 28; 18.

President Bush has categorically refused to allow the United State Defence department to prepare contingency plans for the invasion of Syria the world has heaved a sign of relief and turned its attention elsewhere. But relief on this score is decidedly premature. Bush has made it clear that his ruled out the use of military force only for the time being Syria has an opportunity to meet US demands voluntarily. Even Syria's forthright opposition in the security council to any resolution that even indirectly authorised an invasion of Iraq produced no murmurs of disappointment or disapproval from either of the self appointed architects of the new middle east whether Washington realises it or not it has already taken the first steps towards becoming the colonial power of the 21st century. Thus if Iraq is to be saved from chaos, there is no alternative to an extended

period of military rule. Syria had made no secret of its opposition to the military invasion of Iraq. Before the war, it sold night vision binocular to the Iraqi army. The bulk of the thousands of Arabs fidayeen who poured into Iraq during the war came from across the Syria border. Most if not all of the Iraqi leaders have tried to find sanctuary in Syria and many have succeeded.

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131. REPUBLICAN GUARD. *Outlook*. 43, 16; 2003, Apr, 28; 10.

The US has issued a deck of 55 cards, each bearing the face of an Iraqi leader whom Washington would want to nab. Iraqi's 55 most wanted men spring no surprises it includes Saddam Hussein and his two sons, as well as clutch of Military commanders. French newspaper Le Monde reported an agreement between the Americans and the commander: Sufyan ordered his troops to abandon Baghdad in exchange for a transfer, via an American Apache helicopter, to a safe heaven.

_____, OBJECTIVE

132. WALLACE (William Gen). War fare. *The Times of India*. 75, 54; 2003, Mar, 29; 14.

The view of the author is that just about sums up week one of America's war against Iraq. Before it started, the war was widely projected as a short and swift, not to mention surgical, affair. Eight days later, the evidence is mostly to the contrary, while the civilian casualties of the war are as yet limited, the general suffering is not, And the hopes of a quick end to the conflict have all but evaporated. The belief that the invasion will be met by wildly cheering Iraqis, grateful to be rid of Saddam's tyranny, too has been belied. Aside from sporadic shots of children dancing on the streets of small towns

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in Southern Iraq, there is little to suggest that the population is anything other than sullen. Pentagon's "shock and awe" tactics might have left the ordinary Iraqi numbed and cowering, but their military objective - intimidating Saddam into submission - has not been realised. The Iraqi leadership continues to be defiant and, one has to admit, remarkably composed.

MISUNDERESTIMATION

133. GRAVE MISUNDERESTIMATIONS. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 75; 2003, Mar, 29; 14.

It is being admitted that the war in Iraq may continue well beyond what was anticipated earlier in Washington and London, the implications of the prolonged conflict are no doubt being assessed in the two capitals. One of these is the possibility of more casualties - on both sides. It is no secret that there is an upper limit of tolerance in the public mind in this respect. No one knows this better than the Americans after their Vietnam experience. What makes the issue more complex is the reason for the war. Where Vietnam was concerned, the dissenting voices in the US become louder when more and more people began to wonder why lives were being sacrificed in a conflict in a faraway country for an uncertain cause. Where Iraq is concerned, protests of this nature are already being made in the US and Europe because of the belief that the US wasn't really interested in the UN's peace efforts.

PROTEST

134. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). No backing of developed and developing nations. *Internet*.

Besides the people, the heads of various governments all over the world, particularly India, Russia, France, Germany and China had

expressed themselves in clear terms that they were against this war without UN mandate because plea of weapons of mass destruction was false as per report of the chief UN weapon inspector in Iraq. The other heads of government in various other states were also of same opinion and hence, America and her coalition partners opted for war without caring for the same advice given by various heads of governments of the world.

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135. SADDAM'S REGIME has always. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 68; 2003, Mar, 21; 18.

Kuwait is a frontline state in the United State-led war against Iraq. Abdullah Ahmed al Murad said we are not going to fight. But we will certainly defend our country. Since 1991, the International community has been trying to disarm Iraq. Saddam Hussein's regime has made no attempt to build real trust between itself and its neighbours, especially Kuwait. We do not trust Hussein's regime. We have always been under threat from it. No one, no country can stop this war. We only hope that it will be short. We are only against this regime. We are sure the region will be safer, more secure if Hussein's regime is removed.

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136. KNOWLTON (Brian). Criticism of Bush rises after united speech. *Nation and the world*. 12, 287; 2003, Oct, 16; 32-3.

UN, New York democratic legislators and a handful of Presidential candidates, speaking ever more badly against President George W. Bush's management of post-war Iraq, said that unless he did far more to gain broad support of Iraqi reconstruction, the US would be left paying nearly the entire bill. While the democrats and Republican

legislators commended Bush for taking his pleas for global aid before the UN some members of both parties said that his speech at the general assembly had failed to address, with any specificity, the persistent International demands for a broader UN role in Iraq. Senator Edward Kennedy, unloosed some of the harshest language against the administration's handling of Iraq when he said recently that the war was a fraud "made up in Texas", and suggested that some of the US money spent in Iraq was being funneled to foreign leaders, effectively to bribe them for their support.

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137. AYED (Nahlah). Give me the tired, the weary. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 48.

A huge rally was organised on 15th February, 2003 to support Saddam Hussein and against George W. Bush because as per report of chief weapons inspector Hans Blix told on 14th February the security council that Iraq co-operated in weapons search. Newspapers also reported. One Iraqi newspaper, Al Iraq described the protests as "the greatest refusal in history". Another news paper, Babel, Swam in the reddish ink of headlines and hazy photos from London to Cairo of the masses of people out to oppose war. Bush made it clear that he was not about to be swaged by a bunch of protesters, no matter how numerous. Iraq would argue that it has already consented to every concession the UN has demanded of it. Bush's incessant war - mongering has kept the tension simmering. Iraqis are exasperated at Washington's declarations that Iraq's cooperation is simply a case of too little, too late.

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138. REALITY HITS Rumsfeld. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 255; 2003, Oct, 27; 10.

President George W. Bush's decision to set up a panel under National Security advisor Condoleezza Rice behind defence secretary Donald Rumsfeld's back to look after Iraq seems to have persuaded the latter to take a long, hard look at the war. On Iraq, however, Mr. Rumsfeld seems to have developed serious doubts. First he has conceded that the war might be "a long, hard slog". It is possible that Mr. Rumsfeld will now see why the German foreign minister had told him before the war that he was not convinced by the American case, and understand why there were so many anti-war demonstrations even in countries which support the war, like Britain and Spain.

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139. SUDARSHAN (V). Soul repositories: The Strong German, French anti war rhetoric ebbs a little. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 41.

Anti-Americanism is sweeping through Germany. And this isn't just a fashion statement. Standing between impassioned anti-war sentiments at home and the implacable US is German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder. Schroeder's unequivocal stance against war was more strident than even the French, who only seek to postpone it till it becomes inevitable. The stand had at one point threatened to drive a stake into the heart of the European Union. Germany, France and Belgium seemed to oppose Washington's war intent; England, Spain, Italy and a clutch of former Eastern Bloc countries favoured the US, some even dashing off letters of support to George W. Bush, much to the consternation of Schroeder and French President Jacques Chirac. Most Germans remain skeptical about America's case against Iraq. "If

Europe has to be heard, it has to stop speaking in 16 different voices; they should agree before they speak".

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140. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). American's against war. *Internet*.

Though US has tried its best to get the support of global public opinion in general and American people in particular for its policy of war against Iraq but the anti-war demonstration in various US cities were massive when war broken out a survey held to judge the American public opinion on the question of war while remaining 70 % were against it. We find from the media reports that throughout the course of war, massive antiwar demonstration took place in parts of America. Thus, the government of the people in America worked against the majority will of its people and now after the war, Americans are demonstrating, massively to demand the Bush administration to recall American troops, from Iraq because they are against America's face of an imperialist.

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141. GUPTA (Shishir). Wary India keeps sting out of anti US rhetoric. *The Indian Express*. 71, 114; 2003, Mar, 22; 8.

Prime Minister of India Atal Behari Vajpayee may have conveyed his anguish to President George W. Bush over Gulf war II but New Delhi taking care to ensure that its criticism of the US action does not "damage" the long term bilateral ties between the two countries. According to official sources, the Indian decision to criticise US and British strikes on Iraq was a matter of Principle rather than political rhetoric. Vajpayee conveyed to Bush that as the UN resolution 1441 was made under chapter VII by the Security Council, military action

should not have been taken without consent from the world body. It was also made clear to Washington that New Delhi would never agree to the notion of one country trying to change the regime of another by force.

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142. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). No backing of global community. *Internet*.

America's war 2003 against Iraq was without backing of the global community and thus it could not have the support of all the nations who supported America in her war against Talibani regime in Afghanistan after terrorist attack on World Trade Centre. People in almost all the nations of the world demonstrated against this war to restrain the US anti war demonstrations were held even in the nations of coalition forces particularly in Britain and Australia. The same pattern of demonstration was seen in France, Germany and other nations of Europe as well as in India and China together with Pakistan. There were anti war demonstration in Gulf nation barring Kuwait. Thus this war was against the global public opinion has created a rift between US and European nations. The impact of this rift will be felt in the years to come.

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143. KHUSHWANT SINGH. With malice towards one and all. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 75; 2003, Mar, 29; 12.

Was it a coincidence that George Bush issued an ultimatum to Saddam Hussein to get out of Iraq with in 48 hours on chhotee Holi and declared war the day after Holi? Instead of coloured water, we got a demonstration of blood being spilled - Khoon kee Holi. Let us want our blessings that this bloodletting took place thousands of

miles away from our country. Though we will feel its impact in the way of a rise in the price of oil, the collapse of our trade with Iraq and the influx of Indians working there, I am certain we'll be able to absorb these shocks. The outcome of war was never in doubt; the morality of engaging in it will be disputed for time to come. Was it a dharmayudh (war for righteousness)? Or was it waged for motives like grabbing Iraq's oil resources? Before we deal with that question, let's see the people's reaction. However, not one of the 150 countries against the war showed the slightest inclination to help Saddam Hussein.

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144. MITRA (Chandan). UN necessary fight. *The Hindustan Times of India*. 75, 54; 2003, Mar, 29; 14.

Bush has finally come to shove. Predictably there is jubilation in many quarters, including the rent a case Jholawalas of Delhi who have found yet another reason to encircle the Mandi House gol Chakkar. Demonstrations are assuming sizeable proportions in western capitals too. Paradoxically, however, opinion polls show a steady upward trend in support for the war both in the US and Britain. As usual, the more vocal the activist for the boys battling sandstorms in arid deserts rises proportionately. Those who are railing against it at present glibly ignore the diabolical threat posed to civilisation by terrorism in its multifarious dimensions. Barely had the guns stopped blazing across the Shatt-el-Arab waterway, leaving countless thousands dead from Iraqi chemical weapons, Saddam turned his attention on oil rich Kuwait. In fact just before that he did some gory target practice on his own Kurds, gassing more than 5,000 to their death at Halabja.

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145. FACTION FIGHTING. *Nation and the world*. 12, 285; 2003, Sep, 16; 36.

It's a blow to (US-led) coalition efforts to encourage moderate Shiites, "said Toby Dodge, an Iraq expert at Britain's Warwick University, "it's also dire and public warning to all Iraqis with links to the US led coalition provisional authority and a drive to heighten sectarian tensions". The Shiites, predominant in areas south of Baghdad are looking to US plans for representative democracy to give them the upper hand in Iraq after centuries of repression. We remain resolved to defeat terrorism and continue to work to bring a better life for the Iraqi people, "White house spokeswoman Claire Buchan said of the Najaf bombing. "As success during this period of transition continues to mount the opponents of success and of a free Iraq may continue their desperate acts. But the outcome is not in doubt. Our positions on this are getting closer, "Putin said. The blast tore through worshippers as they streamed out of prayers where the Ayatollah Hakim had been preaching.

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146. SANJAY (Suri). Drop Blair, not bombs. *Outcome*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 42.

A US opinion poll made the point about the millions who marched against war in London. No more than 35 percent support when asked if the US should attack without Britain on its side. A schoolgirl yelled outside 10 Downing Street, "Drop Blair, not Boms", there was a serious enough question here about Blair's future as there was about Saddam's. "I don't seek unpopularity as a badge of honour". He said he accepted unpopularity as the "price of leadership, the cost of conviction". Blair cites public opinion polls they would support war if

it has UN support". The mass of demonstrations is no doubt at least slowing the march to war, if not stopping it. Blair is betting the war will be safe enough. Blair is gambling on a long series of bets: that the bombing will be really 'smart' despite the thousands of civilians who died last time in Iraq, or more than a thousand who died in NATO bombing in Serbia four years ago; that the Iraqi people are waiting to hug every American or British soldier who comes along; that there will be new government and new money which everyone will like.

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147. HINDLEY (Michael). Movement of resistance. *Frontline*. 19, 21; 2002, Oct, 25; 22.

In the opinion of the author Blair had previously sought to Defence the widespread skepticism that Saddam Hussein poses a clear and immediate threat by publishing a "dossier" of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction in time for a specially convened session of parliament. The recall of Parliament was something. Blair was reluctant to do and critics remarked on his taking as many weeks to recall the mother of parliament to debate Iraq as he had taken in terms of day to recall Member of Parliaments to pay tribute on the death of the Queen Mother. Despite this magnificent piece some 56 labour Members of Parliaments and 6 others voted "nay". This resistance was soon replicated in extra-parliamentary form when during the following weekend a massive "No war" March snaked through central London drawing at least 150,000 people according to the police and 400,000 according to the organisers of the event.

_____, WOMEN

148. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Women against war. *Internet*.
The International conference of women having representation from US, Europe and Asia exhibited an unprecedented solidarity against this war. They said that the invasion threatens all women, men, youth and children. There is no justification for sending soldiers and civilians to death. American delegation was a party to it. The resolution of the women's conference indicates that almost 50 % of the motherhood of the humanity was unanimously against US disadventure in Iraq.

RESTORATION IN IRAQ

149. AFTER SADDAM. *Nation and the world*. 12, 277; 2003, May, 16; 48.
Baghdad must have been a beautiful city. All of the Saddam statues have been demolished. So have many huge public buildings. It took only four days to bring down what must have taken many decades to build. It will take as long for Baghdad to return to its ancient glory. The task of restoring Iraq to the Iraqis with a semblance of democratic rule will prove more daunting than knocking out their army. Their excuse for mounting an invasion on Iraq was Saddam Hussein possessing weapons of mass destruction. They waged a war against Iraq in defiance of the UN. The majority of Iraqis may be relieved to see the end of Saddam Hussein's tyrannical rule. But their pride as a nation, as Arabs, and as Muslims, has been deeply hurt. The world owes them more than making noises of sympathy. It has to help them stand on their feet again, use their own oil wealth for their own benefit, rebuild their homes and public buildings destroyed in the war.

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150. RECONSTRUCTION MAN. *Outlook*. 43, 15; 2003, Apr, 21; 12.

Baghdad has been 'liberated' and Iraq will be administered by Jay Garner, a retired three star general pulled out of Florida by defence secretary Donald Rumsfeld to run the office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Affairs (ORHE). As innocuous sounding as the East India Company, ORHE will rule Iraq directly. How quickly Iraq will go back to the Iraqis depends partially on how effectively Garner, till recently a defence constructor in a firm that specialised in guidance systems, brings about a pacification that will lead to democratic political activity from bottom up. Garner will be adopting a non-military profile this time. He had been in Iraq in 1991 when he oversaw relief efforts to the Kurds after a Kurdish against the Iraqi Government failed, and about 1.5 million refugees fled to the mountains along the border with Turkey and Iran. He's hoping the transition will be a short one, which might be misplaced optimism given the challenges of social re-tooling in Iraq that the defence department seems to have undertaken. It's unclear the kind of democratic role Iraqis will have. Nor is much known about the UN's "vital role", as George Bush promised this week. In recent days, Garner has been to Umm Qasr to laud the role British troops.

ROLE OF UNITED STATES

151. Q FACTOR: Al Qaeda and Iraq. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 41.

Senior US officials repeatedly made the case for war, while taking of an impending terrorist strike. They raised the threat level to "Orange" and sent ordinary Americans rushing to buy duct tape and plastic sheeting to seal their homes. CIA director George Tenet revealed his spies had picked up enough "chatter" on the Internet, telephones and through informants that warned of a terrorist biochemical attack. The

warnings turned out to be exaggerated: one of the informants later failed a lie detector test. But the connection had been made-between Al Qaeda and Iraq in the minds of ordinary people. In reality, the shrill campaign to impose a continuum between the two lack credible evidence. Thomas Friedman, an influential New York Times columnist, declared; “you don’t take the country to war on the wings of a lie”. You accused the Bush team of being “big on attitude, weak on strategy and terrible at diplomacy”. In little more than a year, the administration has wiped out the surplus of sympathy it had after 9/11.

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152. ADHIKARI (Gautam). Testing united power. *The Times of India*. 54, 287; 2003, Dec, 2; 12.

Exactly how powerful is America? Obviously very, but how effective that power is in projecting and maintaining American supremacy in the world is being severely tested everyday in Iraq. Forget the stated reasons for war-weapons of mass destruction, links with Al-Qaida threat to US and world was political, initially invisible to most Americans but now becoming apparent. The political push began to work sometimes soon after September 11, 2001. When the ideologues long nurtured ambition clicked with the political agenda of George W. Bush’s key advisors. Mr. Bush enters the election campaign proper in the hope that without body bags coming in or US forces being attacked daily, public attention will concentrate less on the war and its aftermath. That is also political game feared by those who want America to stay the course in building a stable democratic Iraq as a model for the rest of the region. As with all risky gambles, however it is difficult to determine how long one should stay the course in the hope of winning and to pull out to minimise losses.

_____, UNITED NATION

153. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YN). Decent burial to UN. *Internet*.
Throughout the history of existence, UN has proved to be impotent while dealing with superpowers in there adventures Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, Greneda, Panama, apart from Vietnam and Korea. Therefore, UN is nothing more than a glorified debating society. After the cold war ended, the UN became the rubberstamp that ligitimatised US actions. In the present 'unipolar' world, the UN resembles nothing so much as the walking dead. America's war against Iraq 2003 may be seen as an attempt to give the UN a decent burial, because US wanted a resolution to be passed by UN security council for its war against Iraq but when it found that only four members were for such resolution while five others were deadly against it and atleast one of them had decided to 'veto' the said resolution, the US postponed debate on the said issue and thus by passed UN to wage war against Iraq.

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154. KANNAN (R). For a UN role in Iraq. *The Hindu*. 126, 282; 2003, Nov, 28; 10.
Jalal Talabani, President of the Iraqi governing council, has indicated that town hall meetings will be held to select a national assembly, which in turn will select a provisional government by the end of June 2004. Mr. Talabani's announcement followed the American civil administrator in Iraq, Paul Brenner's announcement that the Anglo-American coalition provisional authority would cede sovereignty to an Iraqi provisional authority would later help craft a constitution and hold elections by the end of 2005. Though tens of thousands of Iraqi police and military are being recruited quickly, Mr. Bermer and other have clarified that US troops will stay as long as necessary. The UN

secretary general, himself had advocated a swift transfer of power to the Iraqis. He felt the resolution did “not represent a major shift in the thinking of the coalition” and warned: “As long as there is occupation, the resistance will grow.”

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155. SELLERS (Peter). UN do the damage. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 6; 2003, Mar, 22; 18.

When America's war in the Gulf is done, the United nation Security Council will be expected to take stock of the role of the world body. The scrutiny is unlikely to be an easy or uni-dimensional affairs. Considering that George W. Bush's decision has left the international scene deeply divided on basic issues such as when to make war in order to make the world a safer place and under whose direction. Without doubt, any assessment will be guided by how quickly the fighting in Iraq will end, and whether the operation has major spill over effects, causing turbulence in the international terrain.

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156. RAM (VBN). Stepping over the UN. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 69; 2003, Mar, 22; 18.

Being the sole superpower, it hardly behoves the US to act so irresponsibly as to disregard world opinion and the UNs Security Council and unilaterally decide to invade Iraq. The world body has been reduced to a mere debating society. The ultimatum given by the US to Saddam Hussein to go into exile within 48 hours is also beyond the realm of propriety, unless mandated by the international community as represented by the UN. The objectives which the US ostensibly seeks to achieve through its invasion of Iraq could have been achieve had the US allowed the UN weapons inspectors to

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complete their mission. Even as they were confirming Iraq's cooperation and compliance, they were recalled at the US behest. Thanks to its muted and unclear response to the issue, India has compromised its independent and dispassionate judgement which used to be the hallmark of its foreign policy.

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157. LUCK (Edward C). Anarchy in the UN. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 69; 2003, Mar, 22; 18.

The eerie whine of precision guided missiles over Baghdad contrasts with the equally shrill but increasingly muddled debate over the legality of the conflict. The trans-Atlantic war of words has laid bare competing visions of the purpose of the UN's Security Council was the council meant just to pass judgement on the use of force-or to organise its collective use? Given the imbalance of power between the US and the rest of the world, should it embrace American military might or seek to constrain it? Unless these contradictions are reconciled the council will be relegated to dealing with local crises, as in East Timor and Sierra Leone. The United nation will retain operational roles in peace keeping, mediation, humanitarian relief, human rights development and nation-building. But if lesser powers contrive to turn the council into a forum for counter balancing America power with votes, words and public appeals they will further erode its legitimacy and credibility.

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158. NO WAR, no peace. *Nation and the world*. 12, 274; 2003, Apr, 1; 48.
No one in his right mind will support a call for war. But do any lovers of peace ask themselves what do we do about warmongers! Saddam Hussein is most certainly one. He has more Muslims blood in his

hands than anyone in record history. Thousand of Iraqi will loose their lives unless they get rid of this man. Those who proclaim that the real object of the US is to grab Iraq's oil reserves are talking through their hats. There is enough non-Iraq oil available to meet global requirements. It is legitimate to ask who has the right to ask Hussein to step down and hand over power. Unfortunately the UN is not equipped for the task. Many of its member-nations are too small, unconcerned with world issues, on willing to pander to religious sentiments. The task has to be undertaken by a combination of powerful nations. This applies to all non-democratic states as well as those where governments are periodically changed by assassination or palace coups.

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159. MURALIDHARAN (Sukumar). Push to war. *Frontline*. 19, 20; 2002, Oct, 11; 4-7.

George W. Bush and co. are pushing ahead with their vindictive drive to war with Iraq, which perhaps presages the most dangerous period for world peace in several generations. The US seems disinclined to listen to voice of reason from around the world. From various corners of the world, ordinary and not so ordinary people have begun speaking their minds about the war preparations in the US which perhaps presage the most dangerous period for world peace in several generations. Bush's resolution states that "Iraq remains in material and unacceptable breach of its international obligations by continuing to possess and develop a significant chemical and biological weapons capability".

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160. JEATH (Arati R). Walking the middle path on Iraq. *The Indian Express*. 71, 118; 2003, Mar, 27; 8.

The opinion of the author is there is a curious convergence of stated position on Iraq by the ruling party and the main opposition, although the congress has gone out of its way to mock the government's policy. The resolution passed by the congress working committee, soon after the spat between Vajpayee and Natwar Singh, takes a leaf out of the government's notebook by not mentioning the US by name while criticising its unilateral action against Iraq.

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161. SIDHA (Shiraz). How big is George town. *Outlook*. 43, 17; 2003, May, 5; 36-7.

Washington's elation at its success in removing Saddam Hussein has given way to unease that it hasn't unearthed weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The crux of the issue is the kind of role UNSC should play in international affairs. It became painfully plausible that there could be yet another split in the UNSC. The US didn't take the UNSC's permission to go to war, yet it does need a vote to lift the current economic sanctions in Iraq. This would allow greater sales of Iraqi oil to pay for the reconstruction, money that is badly needed. The issue of lifting sanctions, however is linked inextricably to the UNs mandate on disarmament in Iraq. But we insist that UNSC resolutions be implemented while the rest of the world is convinced that the US might go to any length to save face, even its experts agree that finding weapons might be like searching for a needle in a haystack. "An American-led weapons search will never be as credible as a UN effort", admits a senior state department official. But given the mood Washington is in, it is not prepared to accept that there

could still be anyone not willing to dance to its tune. This could only widen the diplomatic rift further.

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162. NAYAR (Kuldip). US damaged than UN. *Nation and the world*. 12, 275; 2003, Apr, 16; 16-7.

Unquestionable, the image of the UN has been damaged. The world body which is supposed to uphold the independence of countries, however small, has been found wanting. America has lost much more. Strong International denunciation of hostilities has been stunning blow to its prestige. Here is a country trying to depict itself as a synonym for democracy has been exposed roundly. President Bush has negated all the traditions of liberty and the general equality of condition which the nation has been proudly building since the days of President George Washington. France, Germany and Russia-the three permanent members of the security council-more or less said that they were hoodwinked. They have complained that the understanding given to them was that there would be another resolution if and when it came to war. UN Security General had the same impression when he recalled from Iraq the UN personnel and weapon inspectors.

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163. SUKUMARAN (R). Legitimacy. *The Hindu*. 126, 291; 2003, Dec, 9; 12.

The other problem is the legitimacy of the war. The failure to achieve a pre-war UN consensus and the arrogance which prompted a unilateralist approach have now come back to haunt the US. The inability to achieve quick results post-war and the failure to find Iraqi WMD has revived the issue legitimacy. Much as the Americans

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would like to see the latest UN resolution on Iraq as legitimisation of the occupation, the plain fact is that the rest of the world has essentially washed its hands of Iraq. The message to the US is clear- you are on your own. The CIA now predicts an increase in population support for the insurgents. This is likely to intensify with the increase in the intensity and perceived success of the attacks. A resurgence of national feeling and possibly more active support for the insurgents must be expected. They are increasingly likely to be viewed as the Iraqi resistance, whatever their origin or political loyalties.

SACRIFICE, IRAQ

164. SHASHIKUMAR (VK). Uprising is just a mirage in desert of Southern Iraq. *The Indian Express*. 71, 119; 2003, Mar, 28; 6.

Southern Iraq is rising against the coalition forces and not against – as American forces would want the world to believe – Saddam Hussein's regime. In the port city of Umm Qasr, this correspondent was surrounded by hundreds of Iraqi men chanting songs in praise of Saddam. "We will give our blood as sacrifice for you Saddam", they sang. Southern Iraq is Shia territory and hence was considered by the US military planners as a region where Saddam's army would surrender easily. It was key to the American strategy – that the Iraqi resistance in the region would collapse under the weight of the hi-tech war machinery "within 2 or 3 days". But that has not happened.

STRATEGY OF WAR

165. PRASANNAN (R). Fuelling a war. *The week*. 20, 43; 2002, Sep, 29; 34-5.

The US getting ready for the next round of the anti-terror campaign with the strategic 'oil weapon'. Saddam Hussein consented to commit arms inspectors into his country. The fear of a Russian oil flood

forced Saudi Arabia – led OPEC to cooperate with enduring freedom. The war has reached a strategic plateau, freeing Bush to look for other ‘bad guys’ the east. Russian oil giants are waiting to enter Iraq after the UN sanctions are lifted. There is no guarantee that a US controlled post Saddam regime would ensure free Russian entry into the Iraqi oil scene. Russia’s insistence on Saddam allowing UN Inspectors and cautioning the US against a unilateral strike. A war against Iraq is believed to be a bridged head for a further assault – military or political on the Persian Gulf.

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166. KELLY (David). Kelly’s views on war revealed. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 254; 2003, Oct, 25; 10.

The scientific adviser to Britain’s defence minister, whose suicide has rocked the government and dented Tony Blair’s credibility has surfaced in which his assessment of the threat posed by Saddam Hussein is expressed. The contents of the article would surely have an impact on the Hulton inquiry probing the circumstances that led to Kelly’s death and they could save Blair. Kelly said that although the threat from Iraq was “modest he believed military action was the only way to “conclusively disarm” the country. He also argued that there was evidence Hussein still had chemical and biological weapons and regime change, the policy of the US, was the only way to stop the Iraqi dictator. The article was written for a major report on Iraq being compiled a few weeks before the war. Kelly had agreed to write it anonymously, but the piece was never published.

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167. BANARJEE (Samir). War on Iraq. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 69; 2003, Mar, 22; 18.

The author feels that three out of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have opted out of the coalition waging war on Iraq. And this is apart from the neutrality of NATO. The point of disagreement was on the time to be given to the weapons inspectors. This trivial issue has angered the superpower. Obviously, for the Americans, the UN has meaning only as long as it serves their purpose. It is time France, Russia, Germany, China, India and other peace loving countries unite to uphold the sanctity of the UN. Together these countries will be formidable shifting the UN headquarters out of New York to a neutral country would be a step in the right direction.

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168. IRAQI RESISTANCE. *Meantime*. 4, 25; 2003, Apr, 4-17; 18.

The first week of the war has refuted many of the complacent predictions of the US and its media apologists. Till writing this after eleven days of attack there has been no collapse in the Iraqi regime, there has been no mass surrender of Iraqi troops, there have been no scenes of mass rejoicing at the prospect of the US – Britain military rule replacing the dictatorship of Saddam Hussein. US and British have encountered fierce resistance in towns such as Umm Qasr, Nasiriya and Karbala. The first encounter between the allied forces and the Republican guard, the best-trained and best-equipped Iraqi military units took place near the city of Karbala in the central Iraq. The 32 Apache helicopters of the 11th attack helicopter regiment, US army V corps attacked on armoured brigade of 90 tanks. But the attack force was compelled to abandon its mission and every single

helicopter received some damage. March 23 saw the bloodiest battle, with hundreds of Iraqi soldiers and militiamen attacking Marines in Nasiriya.

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169. A (K). War begins. *Nation and the world*. 12, 274; 2003, Apr, 1; 9.

The US launched its war on Iraq with a massive aerial attack on Baghdad at 05:30 a. m. local time on March 20 contrary to expectations that land and aerial strikes would come simultaneously, the air attack aimed at eliminating Iraq's top leadership on receipt of intelligence reports that the Iraq's senior leader's including Saddam Hussein had gathered at a certain place in a residential area of Baghdad city. The US described its attack as "targets of opportunity". Apparently the attack failed to attain its objective since soon after the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein appeared on TV pledging revenge and inflicting defeat on the invaders. Earlier in Washington President George W. Bush announced the beginning of the war on Iraq. Saying that the war could be prolonged and long drawn. He had previously promised a swift and short war.

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170. MUSHAHID HUSSAIN. Arab U-turn. *The Week*. 20, 45; 2003, Oct, 13; 70-1.

After months of acrimonious debate, Washington policy-makers may be in for a pleasant surprise. Suddenly, the idea of regime change seems to have many takers among the sceptics, including the Arab and the Muslim world. How did the Bush speech to the UNs on September 12 become such a turning point? The ground attack, when it comes, will be radically different from the 1991 Gulf campaign. But the most vulnerable point of the campaign would come at the

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outset, as forces assemble in areas adjoining Iraq in the weeks before the first shot is fired. The Bush speech also skilfully divided the 'axis of evil' (Iraq, Iran and North Korea) into a 'greater and lesser evil' or perhaps a more 'immediate as opposed to a 'longer-term' evil. President Bush singled out Iran as the Victim of Saddam's policies, presenting the Islamic Republic in a somewhat sympathetic light. The attack plans, as they evolve, are having to contend with a unique set of circumstances, notably Saddam's unpredictable behaviour.

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171. CHOPRA (Shaili). War as salad dressing. *The Indian Express*. 71, 20; 2003, Mar, 29; 8.

In war, five lakh Iraqi will move towards the long Iran border. The central crisis head quarters has contingency plans for a lakh and a half to nine lakh people in refugee camps. Some agencies expect the number of refugees to quickly cross a million and while contingency feeding them could involve on unmanageable expense. The situation in Iraq is dire because of the combined effect of 2 wars – with Iran in the 1980s and the Gulf war in 1991. This war could put to an end, a cautious refugee and prisoner of war return program which Tehran and Baghdad started early in 2002, 14 years after the end of the war between Iran and US funded Iraq.

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172. PERRY (Tony) and RICKS (Thomas E). Plans for war. *The Week*. 20, 45; 2002, Oct, 13; 68-70.

One view is that the US will gradually satchet up such attacks one step at a time till the final invasion, unless the objective of a 'regime change, happens earlier. The war currently being designed is described as war against a government, not a country. The primary

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objective- to undermine the military and other support structure of Saddam Hussein. One such obvious support structure is Saddam's home village of Tirkat, where about 50,000 people live by the Tigris river about 100 miles north of Baghdad. Viewed as the political centre of gravity of Saddam's apparatus, Tirkat is believed to be the nexus between Saddam, the security police especially the units charged with Saddam's security which are comprised mainly of people from Tirkat and the tribes most loyal to him and his weapons of mass destruction. There are already around Tirkat. The final shape of the invasion forces is likely to be one that is smaller, more fast moving yet heavily armoured. With extensive support from special operations troop. In fact, special operations troop are already said to be training alongside CIA units.

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173. CHERIAN (John). Agenda for aggression. *Frontline*. 19, 5; 2002, Aug, 16; 45-6.

US president George W. Bush has not been coy about his desire to implement his father's unfinished agenda overthrowing the Saddam Hussein government in Iraq. Bush said in July that Washington would use all tools at its disposal to dislodge Saddam Hussein. Subsequently, a leading US newspaper published details of military plan prepared by the pentagon to invade Iraq. Making it amply clear that psychological warfare is being waged against the Iraqis. The diplomat said that the U.S. military establishment knew that the Iraqi army was capable of putting up a brave fight. He said that the Americans still suffered from Vietnam syndrome, and would not be prepared to receive "body bags" back home. He pointed out that the US forces had already started pulling out of Afghanistan. An Afghan style military operation employing US air support and local rebels

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was apparently envisaged. But the CIA sponsored Iraqi groups are even more fractions and corrupt than the Afghan warlords. In June, General (retd.) Wayne Downing, leading proponent of an Afghan style war in Iraq, quit his White House post.

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174. KAZMI (Ahmed). Today Iraq, tomorrow Iran. *Nation and the world*. 12, 272; 2003, Mar, 1; 18-20.

After the cold war, the world has shrunk into one bloc with a thunder from Washington DC. In the early months after the 9/11 tragedy, there was no word from the American side on any Iraqi link with the Al-Qaida as the Taliban. But subsequently the facts changed smoothly, and documents and reports started cropping up about the imminent evil designs on Iraq. Of course, for all those in the know about Americans war strategies this was nothing new, as these tactics was nothing new, as these tactics had been used on several countries. It is also remindable that Iran actively supported the move to eliminate Taliban rule in Afghanistan, and has been a prominent advocate of peace in the region, demonstrated in no small measure by its initiative in improving relations with Saudi Arabia. Iran became enemy of the US in 1979 when Ayatollah Khomeini deposed the pro US Shah. Washington post produced satellite photographs in order to demonstrate that Iran was “actively working on nuclear weapons programme”. The CNN also cited unnamed US official claiming that American Sattelites has spotted two Iranian sited, one in the central province, which suggested that they were being used for making nuclear weapons.

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175. RAHUL SINGH. Shocking and awful. *The Times of India*. 73, 54; 2003, Mar, 27; 16.

A week into the Iraq war and a feeling of deep unease is spreading over the Arab world. American and British troops, painfully making their way towards Baghdad, are being looked upon as invaders, rather than liberators that is not how the script written by George Bush and Colin Powell had read. They had imagined that their “shocks and awe” tactics of a massive bombardment of Iraqi’s capital would have “decapitated” the Iraqi leadership. The advancing coalition troops would then be welcomed with flowers and open arms by the Iraqi public, leading to the installation of a new government. There have been no flowers, only bullets. And Saddam Hussein in very much alive, vowing to “slit the throats” of the invading troops. There were even reports of satellite photos showing panic digging at the site after the bombing and stretcher taking out a wounded or dead Saddam Hussein. His first appearance on Iraqi television was dismissed as perhaps being that of a “double”, or a pre- recording.

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176. SIROHI (Seema). Out-of-ranger. *Outlook*. 43, 13; 2003, Apr, 7; 48-9.
- In the race to Baghdad the world’s most high-tech military is facing old-style, low-tech resistance. Rumsfeld’s reliance on a high-tech war. Gets early jolts from Saddam’s Bush tactics Guerrilla tactics, seaguard action and ambushes by Iraqi militias have thrown nasty surprises, harassed supply lines and slowed the advances of US and British troops in the war of “liberation”. It was if the war suddenly became real. Iraqi resistance was “fierce” and unconventional- false surrender flags, shootout at hospitals, soldiers in civvies. All of which

seemed to shock the Pentagon which had banked on mass surrender instead.

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177. OUT IN the cold. *The Times of India*. 68, 54; 2003, Mar, 21; 16.

Even as the Bush Administration secured the sanction of lawmakers to go to war, it suffered a shock defeat in the US senate on its long-pending proposal to drill for oil in Alaska. The defeat is a grim reminder of the limits of unilateralism, even if only within mainland America. It also demolished the belief that the Senate would not compromise the United State's domestic interest at a critical time. Indeed, a positive vote for drilling was virtually assumed given the need to bolster domestic energy production in view of the war against Iraq. Millions of barrels of oil reportedly lie beneath the pristine Arctic National wildlife Refuge Region, which the United State administration wants included in its energy plan, crucial to its strategy to reduce dependence on oil. Import Wednesday's vote negated the simplistic view that Mr. Bush's energy policy is a battle largely between him and the rest of the world.

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178. AYED (Nahlah). Bluster is a thin armour. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 38-9.

In relaxed conversation, Iraqi express their worries, their fears and what they are doing to prepare for a possible war. We have made all the preparation we need to withstand a war with America, "Explains Nasser. " we have received our nations for the next several months- in advance. We are ready psychologically and we are armed". More and more, there growing belief among Iraqis that war is inevitable "we are used to it since 1980 we have been at war, "says one man who

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speaks fluent English”. We have to consider a lot of options for ourselves and prepare for everything. We are preparing for needing the basics, buying water, all the foods and fuel, or any thing. “some Iraqi are putting money away, if they have it. The Iraqi dinar isn’t worth a lot these days- yet once a month, they hold a concert. It’s emblematic of the way Iraqi live in this tough time. And they list their ability to keep on as they were- come what may as one of their most distinctive and positive traits. But its not as though Iraqi are pretending that nothing is wrong. They’re aware that they’re living peacefully on borrowed time. Iraqis breathed a sigh of relief when the US decided for the time being to avoid unilateral action and work out its concern about Iraq through the mechanism of UN.

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179. PILGER (John). Bush, Blair conspiracy against peace. *Nation and the World*. 12, 273; 2003, Mar, 16; 33-5.

The carnage of imperial war may have first used the expression “blood on his hand” to describe impeachable politician who at a safe distance order the mass killing of ordinary people on his hands applies especially to those modern political leader who have had no personal experience of war like George W Bush, who managed not to serve in Vietnam and the effite Tony Blair. There is about them the essential cowardice of the man who causes death and suffering not by his own hand but through a chain of command that affirms his authority. When you next hear Blair or straw or Bush talk about “bringing democracy to the people of Iraq”, remember that it was the CIA that installed the Ba’ath party in Baghdad from which emerged Saddam Hussein when you next hear Blair and Bush Talking about “a smoking gun in Iraq ask why the United State government last December confiscated the 12,000 pages of Iraqi’s weapons

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declaration, saying they contained “sensitive information which needed a little editing”.

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180. JHA (Prem Shankar). Man on the dartboard. *Outlook*. 43, 6; 2003, Feb, 17; 14.

Colin Powel has presented what the US claims are radio intercepts and fresh satellite photographs in support of the US thesis that Saddam Hussein has been trying to hoodwink UN movie and so it is in material breach of security council resolution 1441. Meanwhile, both Britain and the US have rushed still more troops, planes and ships to the Gulf in preparation for an assault. George W. Bush displaying messianic favour to destroy one small, desperately poor and already partly destroyed nation? His answer, now a litany, is that Iraq under Saddam is a threat to its own minorities, its neighbour, the US and the world. If Saddam was not quite the monster he is portrayed to be back in 1988, then much of the case for his being a threat to his neighbour and to the rest of the world falls flat. Iraq is an utterly exhausted nation, whose national income has been halved, where a third of the is now below the poverty line and 2/3 no longer have safe drinking water or sanitation.

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181. MOWLAM (MO). Real goal is the seizure of liquid gold. *Nation and the world*. 2, 265; 2002, Nov, 16; 40-1.

Author said that he keeps listening to the words coming from the Bush administration about Iraq and he became increasingly alarmed. The many words that are uttered about Saddam having weapons of mass destruction which are never substantiated with any hard evidence, seems to mean very little. Even if Saddam had such

weapons, why would he wish to use them? He knows, if he moves to seize the oilfields in neighbouring countries the full might of the western world will be ranged against him.

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182. MURALIDHARAN (Sukumar). Real agenda. *Frontline*. 19, 25; 2002, Dec, 20; 19-23.

According to Sukumar, the US agenda in Iraq has little to do with weapons of mass destruction and everything to do with the future of Israel in a geopolitical environment of growing hostility. Weapons inspection in Iraq resumed on November 27 in a blasé of media publicity. US Deputy Defence Secretary Paul Wolfowitz put out the ominous warning that Iraq needed to go far beyond compliance in the disarmament process and actually demonstrate “its change intent”. Irrespective of the exertions of Blix and his team in Iraq, the future agenda of US military engagement in the region is being determined in quite a different quarter.

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183. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Aim of war unfulfilled. *Internet*.

In Iraq war 2003, American objectives were: to get hold of Saddam Hussein alive or dead, to find out Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction and destroy them, and to provide Iraqi people full freedom. This war was captioned as operation Iraqi freedom. We all know that happened to Saddam Hussein and where is he now. We all know that during the conflict, no weapon of mass destruction (Biological or Chemical) was used by Iraq against the invading forces and even after the fall of Baghdad, America have not been able to find out any weapon of mass destruction in Iraq. With regard to Iraqi freedom the chaotic condition

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in Iraqi cities, after their occupation by American lead force is indicative of the nature of freedom Iraq will enjoy in the future ahead.

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184. SIROHI (Seema). Lonely stretch. *Outlook*. 43, 11; 2003, Mar, 24; 42-3.

Diplomacy by President George W. Bush to rally the reluctant, the score card at the UN remained embarrassing. He appeared increasingly isolated both by traditional allies and the new hard-to-win friends. He realised that small countries matter sometimes. The benchmarks by President Saddam Hussein about his weapons of mass destruction and a proper accounting and surrender of VX and anthrax stockpiles. Sympathisers in the media ask why the US should make its national security decisions on a tiny country's occurrence. But Bush might be ready to set new precedents since he has put his "cards on the table", as he declared in a rare press conference last week. The commander-in-chief seemed unflappable, even serene, through all the diplomatic wrangling and number crunching. Bush faith in the rightness of his cause, his determination as he ponders his pre-emptive war.

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185. SIDHA (Shiraz). When hawks soar and I would doves cry. *Outlook*. 43, 6; 2003, Feb, 17; 40.

It was Washington's last-ditch all attempt to score a victory on the battlefield of diplomacy. They threw a blue cloth over a reproduction of picasso's anti-war painting, the Guernica, which hangs at the entrance to the security Council, prior to US secretary of the state Collin Powel's speech in February 5. How could they allow him to convince the world to bomb Iraq amid the graphic images of

mutilated women, children and horses, of war and devastation? But overnight, the Bush administration's lone dove of peace too sprouted claws, warning that it was a "matter of weeks, not months" before America attacked Iraq. Regardless of how the world reacted to his damning evidence against Iraq. Even before Powel began to speak it was known what his verdict would be: that Saddam Hussein in a threat to humanity.

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186. LADKI (Nadim). Bush launched Gulf war-II. *The Indian Express*. 71, 113; 2003, Mar, 21; 8.

US President George W. Bush unleashed war Iraq with dawn air raid to bill Saddam Hussein, but the Iraqi leader survived and spot defiance at America. Iraq responded to the US attack with several missile strikes on northern Kuwait, which caused no casualties. US officials said the dawn attack by cruise missiles and stealth aircraft, which took even US ally Britain by surprise, was an opportunist hit, aimed to kill Saddam and his entourage. Announcing the start of a campaign to oust Saddam and disarm Iraq, Bush said "selected targets" were hit. But US officials said an all out air and ground on slaught might be days away.

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187. DIXIT (JN). Day after the Bush dictum. *The Indian Express*. 71, 112; 2003, Mar, 19; 8.

US President George Bush has just announced his intention to go to war in Iraq "at a time of our choosing", after setting a 48 hour deadline for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to leave power. But Hussein remains obdurate. He has put Iraq on a war footing from March 15, dividing the country into four military regions, with the

central region- Baghdad and his ancestral Tirkit province- Under the command of his son, Qusay. There is some speculation that for the first time there is a categorial difference of opinion between the US, on the one hand, and the major European members of NATO on the other. There is also the assessment that the US stands isolated which may ultimately affect its influence as super power.

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188. KIDWAI (Anser). Agenda of perpectual conflict. *Nation and the world*. 12, 276; 2003, May, 1; 18-9.

Saddam was no Hitler to commit suicide along with a paramour by his side. Stalin was his role model. A lenient view of Saddam could be that he decided to fade out of the scene after realising with dying hopes and his helplessness to stare off the agony and suffering of his countrymen. The world of the new century is thus witnessing a civilisational disaster and cultural crisis. The war on Iraq needs to be seen in the two dimensional perspective of history and end of history - Mesopotamia with 5000 BC heritage of Babylonia and Ninevch and Baghdad. History is not going through a re run but being reordered. The basic question that arises from this ruination is what is it the US would not have achieved without leaving a trail of unfold misery, loss of human life and vandalism all around if it had taken the UN route. The world of the new century is thus witnessing a civilisational disaster and cultural crisis.

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189. PUNIYANI (Ram). RSS supports America's war on Iraq. *Nation and the world*. 12, 277; 2003, May, 16; 5-6.

The reigning RSS chief Sudharshan is embarrassing the BJP government by defending the US aggression on Iraq, apparently to

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liberate the Iraqi people and to install democracy, supposedly the divine mission of Uncle Sam. That it is a clash of civilisations and the backward, retrograde, jihadi Islamic culture is a threat to the world as a whole and to the advanced, human western civilisation in particular and secondly, Bush is only defending his own country, as Iraq is a threat to US security. These anglophiles also went on to agree that our Aryans ancestors, while coming from the Arctic zone split into two streams, one going to Europe and the other coming to India, so the coming of the British to India is like meeting of the parted cousin and so we celebrate the arrival of our kith and kin. The RSS and its progeny Jan Sangh adopted the US agenda in economic and political matters. With the collapse of the Soviet Union the US Imperialism has projected Islam as the main enemy of human kind. The RSS and its progeny have also chosen this time to sharpen its trishuls against Islam and Muslims at this juncture in global politics.

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190. PICTURE IMPERFECT. *The Times of India*. 76, 54; 2003, Mar, 31; 14.

The famous Bush Doctrine 'if you're not with us, you're against US' is alive and well in both the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ. Both have barred Arab television channel Al-Jazeera from covering trading on their floors on the grounds that it does not engage in responsible reporting. A critique all the more intriguing as it comes from organisation not known for the ability critically to evaluate journalistic standards. The bar comes despite the fact that Al-Jazeera has millions of viewers who either trade on these exchanges or have interests in companies who do. A similar intolerance of Al-Jazeera was displayed by the press and political establishment in Washington's most uncritical ally Britain ("Indecent beyond

boundaries and tasteless”) footage of dead British soldiers and British POWs was decried, though it is another matter that American and British television channels are triumphantly broadcasting images of the ancient cities of Basra and Baghdad going up in flames, and of Iraqis being subjected to humiliating body searches by marines.

TECHNOLOGY

191. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). Military capability. *Internet*.
As the heart of the American strategy is its superlative technology. American commanders, with a day and night birds eye of the battlefield, hope to force the pace of battle to a level unseen till now and compel a quick Iraqi defeat. Such technologies were on the drawing board in 1991; today they are in the hands of American forces, while their Iraqi counterpart have been weakened considerably by the UN sanctioned disarmament. The pace of this disarmament may not be good enough for the US, but it has effectively neutered the Iraqi and deprived them of any significant air force or armoured divisions.
192. JOYCE (James). Of war machines and spin offs. *Hindustan Times*. 79, 68, 2003, Mar, 21; 18.
However and whenever the US-led attack on Iraq end, one thing’s for certain: war technology will have crossed an invisible line to a new generation. A generation where soldiers in special light weight camouflage peer through Hi-tech war night vision goggles at enemy trenches still tens of miles away global positioning system (GPS) allow battalions to beam their positions into a central system so that for the first time, commanders far in the rear of the battle will be able to watch every manoeuvre in a nearly real-time way. GPS will also

help pilots ensure that their bombs and missiles cause only minimal ‘collateral damage’ with the 1991 Gulf war, war planners realised that bombing may not be a very effective way to take out secret weapons plants. The reason: the jammed ‘smart bombs’ turned out to be dumb, as US warplanes mostly blew up sand.

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193. NAQVI (Saeed). Caught in an Iraqi sand storm. *The Indian Express*. 71, 119; 2003, Mar, 28; 6.

A disturbing aspect of the ongoing military campaign in Iraq is the sudden, high decibel build – up a bout “humanitarian” relief, which reports – one embedded journalist after another – has some how been delayed because of the mines at the Omm Qasr port, the Fedayeen halting the march of the US/ UK forces towards Basra, the fiercest desert storms of this season, and so on. All this hoo-ha about humanitarian aid is a diversionary tactic. The world must not get the image of civilian dead. Nor of allied body bags. These images would shake the establishment in Washington and London. The momentum of war coverage must deftly dovetail into convoys upon convoys of humanitarian aid.

TERRORISM

194. RUMSFELD (Donald). UN do the damage. *The Times of India*. 54, 270; 2003, Nov, 15; 14.

The recent attack on a Italian military base left 24 dead. So, far three US helicopter have been downed and 468 coalition troops have been killed. The so called interim Iraqi administration has not taken off and Washington’s victory in Iraq, L. Paul Bremmer appears to have thrown up his hand Mr. Bremmer has warned that the days ahead will prove “very tough”. Defence secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Vice

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President Dick Cheney feel that troop reduction will not make much of a difference. George Bush is oscillating between threatening a long war on terrorism one thing is clear no one in either the state department or the Pentagon thought that an impoverished people, weakened by years of sanctions would put up such a fight Washington's inclination to cobble together some sort of a governing body and then rapidly exit is fraught with danger. Already the Iraqis inducted into the security forces one being picked off by the resistance and local Iraqi leaders have warned that the country could fall apart.

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195. SHARMA (RN) and SHARMA (YK). America isolated. *Internet*.

America's war against Iraq is a negotion of her policy to wage war against terrorism. It nations which were with America's misadventure in Iraq. The rift in European Union of nations and NATO is a landmark rebuff to America's self righteous foreign policy. If Americans fails to take care of this rift then there is a greater possibility of major developing and developed nations such as France, Germany, Russia, China and India to form one or two blocks to counter America's unilateral approach to world affairs.

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196. SUKUMARAN (R). Nebulous concept. *The Hindu*. 126, 291; 2003, Dec, 9; 12.

When the first Gulf war ended in victory for the US and her allies, Saddam Hussein accepted defeat and vacated Kuwait. His armies ceased to fight. Saddam could not evade the stark fact of Iraqi humiliation. Though he personally did not sign the ceasefire his representatives did. However in the 12 years that followed the US

choose to demonise Saddam. The September 11 attacks provided the Bush administration with handy ammunition to target Saddam. Veiled hints about a connection to Al Qaeda led the American public to believe that he was directly responsible for the attack on the World Trade Centre. It was left that this required elimination of Saddam and his intimates and the dismantling of his power base. Resistance has been variously attributed to Ba'ath party operatives upset at the loss of their privileged position and to Al Qaeda fighters who have made their way in Syria and Iran.

UNITED STATES, SUPPORTERS

197. KRISHNASWAMI (Sridhar). US supporters. *Frontline*. 19, 20; 2002, Oct, 11; 13-4.

Supporters of the US argue that Bush changed the dynamics of situation by going before the world body and placing the immediate and longer term onus on the security council. But what many people are not willing to give credit for is the fact that Iraq too changed the dynamics by agreeing to unconditional and unfettered weapons inspections. Iraq, in the view of some people, is trying to fool the world all over again and this was not going to work this around.

VICTIMS

198. AARTI. Children: War's worst victims. *Nation and the world*. 12, 276; 2003, May, 1; 20-1.

Children across the globe seem to be at the receiving end of armed conflicts and the Gulf war II is no exception with hundreds of Iraqi children reportedly affected quite adversely. There is an imperative need for the global community to rise to the occasion, lend a humanitarian hand and initiate efforts to rehabilitate them. Data from the food and agriculture organisation (FAO) show that more than

560,000 children have already died since the Gulf war ended 12 years ago and that the current monthly figure of deaths of small children surpasses 5,000 apart from those over it. In 1991 the year of the Gulf war, Iraq's Human development index was pegged at 91, for 2000 it fall to 126. A detailed United nation report has estimated that 500,000 Iraqi children under the age of 5 had died as a result of the US/ UN sanctions dying in thousands.

WILLING OF COALITION

199. WAR OF choice. *Outlook*. 43, 5; 2003, Mar, 3; 41.

No matter how hard the Bush team tries, its case for war is falling short. It is being seen as a war of "choice", not of necessity, especially because North Korea is flagrantly violating the same norms with impunity. It is abrogating nuclear treaties and threatening neighbour but for Pyongyang so far the medicine is diplomacy. Since last summer Bush has shown an eagerness to declare war on Iraq giving the impression that the subsequent decision to seek UN approval is a charade. US troop mobilisation is now up to 182,000 in, around and near Iraq, creating its own logic of momentum. Bush repeated the "weeks not months" deadline as Washington tried to tie up a few loose ends. Turkey was negotiating hard for more than \$ 30 billion as a price for leasing its bases. The unseemly bargaining hardly proves it is a "coalition of the willing".

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200. GHOSH (Amitav). New American empire. *Outlook*. 43, 15; 2003, Apr, 21; 30-1.

If the Iraq war is to be seen as an imperial venture, then the project is neither new nor purely American. What President Bush likes to call the 'coalition of the willing' is dominated after all by America,

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Britain and Australia. The phrase shock and awe used by US military to describe the initial air attack on Baghdad provided another reminder of the 1857 uprising. The effects of these policies were felt for generations and can, arguably, still be observed in the disparities that divide. The military power of the US is so overwhelming that it has caused American advocates of Empire to forget that the imperial project rests on two pillars, the first is weaponry; the other is persuasion.

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201. COLLATERAL CORPSES: *Outlook*. 43, 15; 2003, Apr, 21; 12.

Iraq isn't the only place 'coalition' forces are causing civilian deaths, albeit unintentionally. The US army killed 11 Afghan civilians, seven of them women, last Wednesday when a bomb landed on a house on the outskirts of Shkin in Paktika province, near the Pakistan border. Paktika governor Mohammad Ali Jalali told Reuters: "we've told them repeatedly that they need to try to be precise when they target something". There is apparent unhappiness in southern and eastern Afghanistan against the presence of US troops and the way civilians often get killed in coalition operations. In February, at least 17 were killed in Helmand province when a mountain base believed to be sheltering Taliban fighters was bombed. The Taliban itself shows signs of becoming active, having launched a series of attack on US and governing targets.

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202. CHOMSKY (Noam). Whither world order. *Nation and the world*. 12, 276; 2003, May, 1; 24-6.

At this grim moment we can do nothing to stop the ongoing invasion. But that does not mean that the task is over for people who have some

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concern for justice, freedom and human rights. Far from it. The Tasks will be more urgent than before whatever the outcome of the attack. There are two ways for Washington to respond to the threats engendered by its action and startling proclamations. One way is to try to alleviate the threats by paying some attention to legitimate grievances and by agreeing to become a civilised member of a world community with some respect for world and its institutions. Elementary decency would call for massive repartation from the US lacking that at least a flow of aid to Iraqis so that they can rebuild what has been destroyed in their own way not as dictated by people Washington and Crawford whose higher faith is that power comes from the barrel of a gun Terminal nuclear war has been avoided by near miracle in the past a few months before Acheson's speech to mention one case that should be fresh in our minds today.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX - I

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PERIODICALS USED

NAME OF PERIODICALS		FREQUENCY	PLACE
1.	Economic and Political Weekly	Weekly	New Delhi
2.	Economic Times	Daily	Maharashtra
3.	Frontline	Fortnightly	New Delhi
4.	Hindustan Times	Daily	New Delhi
5.	India Today	Fortnightly	New Delhi
6.	Internet		
7.	Main Stream	Weekly	New Delhi
8.	Mean time	Fortnightly	Chennai
9.	Muslim	Monthly	Bangalore
10.	Nation and the world	Fortnightly	New Delhi
11.	News Week	Weekly	New York
12.	Outlook	Weekly	New Delhi
13.	The Hindu	Daily	New Delhi
14.	The Indian Express	Daily	New Delhi
15.	The Statement	Daily	New Delhi
16.	The Times of India	Daily	New Delhi
17.	The Week	Weekly	Chennai

APPENDIX - II

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM
AD	Anno Domini; of the Christian Era
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BC	Before Christ
CBS	Central Bureau System
CESR	Centre for Economic and Social Right
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CNN	Cable News Network
Dr.	Doctor
e. g.	example - gratia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Govt	Government
GPS	Global Positioning System
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ITN	International Tele-communication Network
NAM	Non Align Movement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Conference
OPEC	Oil Petroleum Exporting Countries
PLO	Palestinian Liberal Organisation
POW	Prisoner of war
PWG	Peoples War Group
RCC	Revolutionary Command Council

RIA	Revolutionary Islamic Army
TV	Television
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nation
UNESCO	United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNO	United Nation Organisation
UNSC	United Nation Security Council
US	United States
USA	United States of America
W. Bush	William Bush
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction